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ABSTRACT

This annotated listing cites books, monographs, government publications, and journal articles dealing with education in Egypt. Items cited were published in 1979. The listing is organized by subject area. Subjects include adult education in mosques; anxiety among sportsmen; arabic languages; art education; Azhari institutes; basic education; child education and upbringing; children's culture, educational media, literature, and rights; libraries; curricula; delinquents; demographic education; economics; educational psychology; research, statistics, and systems; English; eradication of illiteracy; elementary, secondary, and higher education; folklore; the handicapped; industrial education; legislation; mathematics; physical education; preschool education; private schools; school libraries; students; teachers; teaching methods; textbooks; and vocational training. Lists of authors and sources conclude the document. (Author/RM)

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1981

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ADULT EDUCATION IN MOSQUES

1. Al-Adib, Tal'at Bedeir, "The Role of the Mosque in Responding to the Needs of its Congregation= A Field Survey", (Dawr Al-Masjid Fi Talbiyat Hajaat Jumhurihi= Dirasah Maydaniyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, 1979, 204 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Society Development and Adult Education of the Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation is covered in five chapters.

Chapter 1 consists of a historical review of the mosque's religions and social functions, with a narration of the mosque's role at the dawn of Islam, during the Umayyid, Abbasid, Fatimid, Ayyubi, Mamluk and Ottoman eras and in our present day.

The writer also dealt with the mosque's political functions in the foregoing eras, in addition to its educational mission.

In Chapter 2, he talked on the needs of the mosque's congregation and the extent to which the mosque could respond to such needs.

Needs were classified into elementary and secondary, both of which were elaborated. Some such needs which expect response on the part of the mosque are: instincts, love, social appreciation, peace of mind, knowledge, belongingness and assumption of responsibility, success and freedom. The writer explained how the mosque could cater for these needs in the light of Islamic doctrine.

Chapter 3 is devoted to the field survey. Here, the writer stated his problem and presumptions, described the tools used in the survey, reviewed the questionnaire sheet prepared and indicated the characteristics of the sample chosen.

In the fourth chapter, the writer reviewed the results of his field survey dealing with Friday sermons, sources and style of sermons, the proper places for preaching religion, problems facing mosque visitors, functions of mosques, development programmes in which mosques participate, mosque's administration and reasons for people's failure to frequent mosques.

The fifth and last chapter contains the writer's conclusions and recommendations regarding the need to arm religious proponents with

a strong background in religious knowledge, language, history, general cultural subjects, contemporary religions and denominations, psychological needs of the masses and the like.

Recommendations, further, called for better maintenance of mosques and provision of much needed services in each mosque.

A bibliographical list appeared at the end of the dissertation.

ANXIETY AMONG SPORTSMEN

Causes

2. Sa'd, Najah Al-Tohami Hassan, "Anxiety among Sportsmen and how it Relates to some Selected Variables", (Al-Qalaq lada Al-Riadiyyeen Wa-'Ilaqatuhu Bi-Ba'ad Al-Mutaghayyeraat Al-Mukhtarah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 198 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education, Helwan University, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Physical Education.

This dissertation falls in five chapters.

The first chapter states the problem under discussion, explains the significance of studying it, determines the scope of the research, sets forth the writer's postulates and defines the terms used in the thesis.

In his second chapter, the writer explained the basic concepts dealt with in the thesis, with an emphasis on the concept of athletic anxiety and competition. He then reviewed the earlier studies dealing with the same problem, whether conducted in the Egyptian and Arab environment or in foreign communities.

Chapter 3 is concerned with the writer's methodology in selecting his sample, tools, methods of development and statistical laws employed in the research.

The statistical results obtained from this research are set forth in Chapter 4, while their interpretation, along with the writer's recommendations on how trainers depict anxiety among players and on

the need to solicit the services of experienced psychologists in tackling this problem, are contained in the fifth chapter.

The writer, then, pointed to related subjects which need further exploration in future research.

Following a list of the Arabic and English books consulted by the writer, an outline in both languages was appended together with the questionnaire form used in collecting the necessary data or anxiety and on measuring it.

ARABIC LANGUAGE

Dictation Problems - Primary Schools

3. Shehata, Hassan Sayyed Hassan, "Popular Mistakes in Arabic Dictation in the Last Three Years of the Primary Stage: Their Diagnosis and Treatment", (Al-Akhtaa Al-Shai'aah Fil-Imlaa Fil-Sufuf Al-Thalathah Al-Akhirah Min Al-Marhalah Al-Ibtidaiyyah: Tashkhisuha Wa-'Ilajuha), Cairo, Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 238 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

The first of this dissertation's seven chapters deals with the problem under survey, its scope, the method applied in studying it and the terms used in the thesis.

Chapter 2 reviews some earlier research on dictation, whether in Arabic or in foreign languages.

The third chapter deals with the problems of Arabic writing and the difficulties of spelling, resulting in dictation mistakes.

In the fourth chapter, the writer described his experiment, including the method used in surveying the problem of dictation mistakes, the selection of a sample and the method used in tracing dictation mistakes.

Chapter 5 analyses the dictation mistakes most popular among pupils in the last three years of the primary stage, and determines the

factors involved in making such mistakes, including, inter alia, curricula, sex and the socio-economic level of the pupil. He classified the mistakes according to each year of study.

In the sixth chapter, the writer attempted to explain the causes of such dictation mistakes and to propose corrective measures.

The seventh and last chapter contain the writer's conclusions and recommendations as well as an outline of the thesis.

Recommendations call for a more vigilant attitude on the part of all teachers in emphasizing correct spelling, in correcting any mistake on the spot, in ensuring that all subjects taught in Arabic are linguistically correct and in ensuring proper pronunciation of the language.

Appended to the thesis are a bibliographical list, a set of grammatical rules used in correcting dictation, a card catalogue for mistakes and a list of words popularly misspelled arranged according to the type of mistake.

Teacher Training Colleges - Examinations

4. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Circular No. 125 of November 26, 1979 Covering Directives on Arabic Language Examination Requirements in Teacher Training Colleges in 1979/80", Cairo, Directorate-General of Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges, Ministry of Education, 1979, 4 pages.

Following a review of the requirements to be observed in examinations to ensure that they serve their purposes in assessing the pupil's accomplishments and cultural level and in serving as an adequate medium for measuring the linguistic abilities of students enrolled in teacher training colleges, the Circular explained the requirements to be taken into account in each branch of the Arabic language, namely: expression, reading, literature, texts, criticism, eloquence, poetry, grammar, dictation, calligraphy and, finally, methods used in teaching Arabic.

Text Books

5. El-Gohari, Hamed, "Arabic Language Text Book", (Al-Kitab Al-Madrasi Al-Muqarrar fil-Lughah Al-'Arabiyyah), "Al-Rayed", (Teachers' magazine), 24th year, Issue No. 4, (December 1979), pp. 42-43.

At the beginning of his article, the writer said that the preparation of any text book should be preceded by the establishment of rules of thumb on the specifications to be observed in each book according to its subject and the aims sought from teaching it.

The writer then said that the aim of any text book is to educate and enlighten pupils, help them develop their personalities, enrich their intellect, help them pass the examination and provide them with a source of entertainment and satisfaction.

Dealing with text books of the Arabic language, he enumerated the requirements to be fulfilled by them in order to ensure that books intended for the three years of secondary education are perfectly produced and fully serving their purposes, whether they deal with grammar or with literature or with reading and related subjects.

ART EDUCATION

Psychological Tests and Scales

6. Gheneima, Mohamed Metwalli Ahmed, "Standardization of Draw-a-Man Test with Regard to Primary Level Pupils in Egypt", (Taqneen Ikhtibaar Rasm Al-Rajul Bil-Nisbah Li-Talameez Al-Marhalah Al-Ibtidaiyyah Fi Misr), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 222 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Psychology of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of six chapters.

In his first chapter, the writer stated the problem at hand, stressed the importance of studying it and defined its scope.

Chapter 2 contains a historical synopsis on the various psychological tests. Here, the writer indicated how tests are influenced by training,

experience, art and socio-economic factors. He, further, showed the importance of the children's initiative in any art work produced by them.

In Chapter 3, the writer reviewed Arabic and foreign research work dealing with related subjects.

Chapter 4 is concerned with the writer's field survey, including his method, selection of sample and application of scales. He described the various scales used the corrective measures adopted for rectifying the results obtained from the different scales.

In Chapter 5, the writer reviewed the results obtained from his field survey and cited his recommendations on adopting a standardized scale applicable to children in nurseries and in primary schools throughout Egypt.

In conclusion, the writer proposed some related topics for further investigation in subsequent research.

The dissertation ended with a bibliographical list and a set of appendices.

AZHARI INSTITUTES

Teaching of the Holy Quraan

7. 'Issa, 'Abdul 'Aziz, "Emphasis on Memorizing the Holy Quraan in Azhari Institutes", (Al-'Inayah Bi-Tahfeez Al-Quraan fi Ma'ahed Al-Azhar), "Dawriyyat Al-Majales Al-Mutakhassissah", (Periodical of Specialized National Councils), 4th year, Issue No. 4, (October-December 1979), pp. 19-26.

As an introduction to his article, the writer underlined the importance of studying the Quraan, being the Holy Book of Muslims and the authentic source of the Arabic language. He mentioned that, throughout its Islamic history, Egypt has decreed memorization of the Holy Quraan in Al-Azhar and the primary institutes affiliated to it.

The writer then said that there has been some recent leniency in memorizing the Holy Quraan, whether on the part of youngsters or on the part of their parents or even on the part of instructors who are meagerly paid and are losing interest in this type of job.

In an attempt to review all aspects to the problem of memorization of the Quraan in Azhari institutes, the writer described the Government's endeavours which included the promulgation of the 1923 Law on the compulsory teaching of the Holy Book, the establishment of primary schools and the conditions of admission in Azhari institutes.

Suggestions advanced by the writer for tackling this problem include the opening of a layer number of Azhari institutes, the backing of Quraan memorization centers, the issuance of a daily meal to pupils in Azhari institutes, the improvement of the salaries paid to instructors and the adoption of a new approach to memorization.

BASIC EDUCATION

Development

8. El-Jayyar, Suhair 'Ali Ahmed, "Analytical Study of the Development of Basic Education in Egypt", (Dirasah Tahliliyyah Li-Tatawwur Al-Ta'leem Al-Asasi Fi Misr), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 216 pages + appendices.

-Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of an introduction and seven chapters.

In her introduction, the writer underlined the importance of this research, indicated its aim, described the problem in question, explained the method and tools used to develop it and defined the terms occurring in the thesis.

Chapter 1 is concerned with education in general and the future of education in Egypt in particular. Here, she stressed the importance of education and described its concepts and functions.

In Chapter 2, the writer dealt with education at the early stage and showed its significance to the life of children, then pointed to its problems and the factors influencing them and explained how these problems may be overcome.

The concept of basic education as applied in Egypt is discussed in Chapter 3. Here, the writer related the history and evolution of basic

education and the experiments undertaken to introduce it in Egypt. She, further, reviewed the curricula of preparatory schools which emphasize sciences, and also those of experimental secondary schools having scientific sections.

In Chapter 4, the writer dealt with basic education as a new educational philosophy and explained its aims, functions, characteristics, specifications and implementing requirements.

Egypt's needs to benefit from basic education are expounded in the fifth chapter, while the results of the experiment undertaken in Egypt to adopt basic education in some primary and preparatory schools are given and analysed in the subsequent Chapter 6.

The seventh and last chapter carries the writer's recommendations which dealt mainly with the creation of a special machinery for following up the experiment of basic education in Egypt and the organization of orientation programmes aimed at enlightening headmasters, inspectors and teachers on the various aspects of basic education.

A list of selected bibliography is attached to the dissertation.

CHILD EDUCATION

9. Sadek, Yusriyyah Anwar, "The Relation between the Size of a Family and Certain Aspects of the Child's Personality", (Al-'Ilaqah bayna Hajm Al-Usrah Wa-Ba'd Nawahi Shakhsiyyat Al-Tifl), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 362 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Psychology, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

The first of the dissertation's five chapters stresses the importance of and need to this research, indicates its aim and reviews and defines the terms frequently used in the thesis.

In Chapter 2, the writer reviewed certain factors which influence the child's personality within the family, mentioning in particular the different atmospheres at home, the factors pertaining to the community and environment, the parental attitudes, the child's relations with his brothers in the family, the size of the family

and the child's order in the family. In the same chapter, the writer reviewed some earlier research conducted on family size and order of the child in the family.

The third chapter is devoted to the writer's experiment. Here, she defined the scope of the survey, the steps involved in carrying it out, the selection of a sample and tools, the system of grades and the statistical approach adopted.

In Chapter 4, the writer reviewed her findings about the relation between family size on the one hand and self restraint at the age of 10, mental asthenia, child's juvenile tendency, ego strength, intelligence, extraversion and anxiety, on the other. She, also, dealt with the child's order in the family and how it relates to ego strength.

The fifth and last chapter contains a summary of the dissertation and the writer's recommendations on avoiding any open comparison between the child and his brothers or mates in front of him, training children on assuming the responsibility of their deeds, adoption of family planning practices and limiting the number of children in the family, creating a healthy social and psychological atmosphere in big families and maintaining sound parent-child relationship.

In conclusion, the writer proposed a set of relative topics for further research and listed her bibliographical material.

Appended to the dissertation are: copy of a data form on the family's socio-economic condition and questionnaire sheets on pupils' personality between the age of 8 and 12.

Development - Ego Concept

10. Wafi, Hazami 'Ali 'Abdul Wahed, "A Study on the Development of the Ego Concept among Children", (Dirasah Li-Tatawwur Mafhum Al-Zaat Lada Al-Atfaal), Cairo, Faculty of Arts, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 696 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Psychology of the Faculty of Arts, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Psychology.

This dissertation consists of five parts subdivided into nine chapters.

Part 1, comprising three chapters, dealt with the writer's methodology and basic concepts. Here, she defined the term "ego", described the various stages of its development and elaborated on the projective approach to the concept of ego among children.

In Part 2, which consists of one chapter, the writer related some research conducted earlier on the concept of ego among children, critically analyzing and evaluating these studies.

The third part, consisting of two chapters, is dev oted to the writer's experiment. Here, she described her method, the sample selected, the tools used, the statistical approach pursued and the projective tests applied to children.

Part 4, containing one single chapter, reviewed and explained the results obtained from the ego concept test.

In her fifth and last part, comprising two chapters, the writer reviewed, analyzed and commented upon the results obtained from the children's projective test.

In conclusion, the writer outlined the developments underwent by the concept of ego among children and indicated the differences depicted between sexes. She, further, commented on the role of adults in child upbringing.

References used in the compilation of the dissertation are listed at the end.

Play

11. Sobeih, Mahasin, Ahmed, "Play and its Impact on Developing the Child's Personality", (La'ib Al-Atfaal Wa-Atharuha fi Takween Shakhsiyyat Al-Tifl), Cairo, Center of Child Culture, Ministry of Culture, 1979, 320 pages.

Following an introduction on play, its meaning and importance to the child and on the experience a child gains through play in all stages of growth, the writer emphasized the psychological, social

and educational significance of play and described its role in each of these aspects.

Dealing with play and its relation to the school of psychoanalysis, the writer said that play has a therapeutic value and is helpful in diagnosing some problems and diseases encountered in childhood.

Reviewing some different types of play, she indicated how they relate to intelligence and, as such, they should correspond to the child's degree of intelligence during his stages of growth. In this connection, she cited free play, constructive play, group and solitary play and play accompanied by music. She described the educational values realized through each type of play.

The writer then moved to toys. She described the popular toys both in Egypt and foreign countries, and indicated the type of toys which are best suited to the psychological, educational and social characteristics of children. She, further, emphasized the importance of supervising the toys made accessible to children and showed how some toys could be made at home.

In conclusion, the writer advanced some recommendations which would assist in promoting the industry of toys in the Arab Republic of Egypt and in enlightening both educators and parents on the importance of play in the child's life.

Scholarly Views

12. El-'Asi, Thanaa Youssef, "An Analytical Study of the Views of John Amos Comenius on Child Education", (Dirasah Tahliliyyah Li-Aaraa John Amos Comenius Fi Tarbiyat Al-Atfaal), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 218 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of an analytical review of the educational philosophy propagated by the Bavarian-born educator John Amos Comenius (sometimes referred to as Komenski).

In her introduction, the writer admitted the difficulty of her subject. Nevertheless, she has chosen to tackle the subject owing to its importance in educational thought. She explained her method in

developing the thesis and reviewed some earlier research written on the same subject.

The text of the dissertation is covered in six chapters.

Chapter 1 deals with the philosophy of realism as applied to education and as developed by various philosophers. Here, she talked on the social realistic theory and the sensible realistic theory advocated by Francis Bacon and John Amos Comenius.

In Chapter 2, the writer reviewed the life and works of Comenius in the background of the prevailing economic, political and religious conditions in Europe, the Thirty Years War and the educational practices in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

Principles and educational views held by Comenius are reviewed in Chapter 3 on the basis of his writings, particularly his books on educational guidance.

In Chapter 5, the writer reviewed the educational theory of Comenius in which he said that the mother's bosom is the child's first school. Comenius emphasized the use of pictures in teaching children general knowledge and civics. As a matter of fact, Comenius issued a book on the world of pictures, which was reviewed by the writer of this dissertation.

In her sixth chapter, the writer analyzed and compared the educational views propagated by Comenius in the light of the views held by educators preceding or succeeding him, emphasizing in particular his views on child education.

Reference material having bearing on the subject were listed in the writer's bibliography.

CHILD UPBRINGING

Nurseries

13. Barsum, Lucille Louis, "A Study of how Nursery Children Respond to Toys", (Dirasah Li-Istijabaat Atfaal Al-Hadanah Li-Ba'd Adawaat Al-La'ib), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 152 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Mental Health of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

Th is dissertation is composed of five chapters.

Chapter 1 deals with the research's aims and importance.

The second chapter deals with earlier research on play and personality, play as a means for diagnosis, play as a therapy and play and its relation to growth.

Chapter 3 explained the procedure used for selecting a sample and the relevant tools.

The fourth chapter deals with the steps involved in the survey and the outcome of such survey regarding the use of play equipment by both sexes, the changing needs of children as they grow and the difference between responses to play tools between sexes.

Chapter 5 contains a summary of the research and some educational applications recommended by the writer.

These recommendations include the need to create a special organization for childhood, the necessity of correcting the society's views on the importance of childhood, the need to provide health, psychological and social services to gifted children, the need to direct more care to nurseries and to build new ones, the importance of producing educational toys and exempting them from any customs or excise duties, the need to choose the appropriate types of play for each age and the selection of coloured and moving toys in order to arrest children's attention.

Following a bibliographical list, the writer appended: Draw-a-Man test, Porteus maze test, Murray's psychological needs scale, questionnaire sheet used in probing mothers opinions on children's toys and play and questionnaire sheet used in probing schools' opinions on children, toys, play and the method of determining their IQ.

Psychological Effects

14. Kafafi, 'Alaauddin Ahmed Mohamed, "Parental Policies of Upbringing and their Impact on the Creation of some Psychological and Mental Diseases", (Athar Al-Nashaah Al-Walidiyyah Fi Nashaat Ba'd Al-Amraad Al-Nafsiyyah Wal-'Aqliyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, 1979, 453 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Education of Al-Azhar University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of two broad parts, subdivided into five chapters.

The first part, comprising two chapters contains a theoretical study of parental policies of upbringing and how they relate to functional and mental diseases.

In the course of developing his theoretical aspect of the research, the writer described the theoretical basis of the problem at hand and elaborated on some psychological and physiological theories connected with functional and mental diseases. Here, he dwelt on some diseases resulting from upbringing, such as compulsive-obsessive neurosis, schizophrenia and paranoid schizophrenia. An empirical and clinical study is also conducted on the relation between parental policies of upbringing and compulsive neurosis and schizophrenia.

In the second part, consisting of three chapters, the writer elaborated on his experiment. Here, he described his method, postulates, sample and procedure. He, further, explained the manner in which he drew up the questionnaire forms intended for probing parental policies of child upbringing. In the same part, the writer reviewed the results obtained from the questionnaire and made a comparative study of the psychometric and psychodynamic aspects of these results.

Following an outline of the conclusions drawn by him, the writer pointed to some problems given rise by this research.

Appended to the thesis are a bibliographical list, an English precis and the questionnaire form and comprehension test used by the writer.

THE CHILDREN AND THE RADIO

15. Hassan, Nawal Shahin, "Audio and Visual Broadcasts and their Impact on the Egyptian Village and how this Affects the Child's Health and Psychology", (Al-Iza'ah Al-Sam'iyyah Wal-Mariyyah Wa-Taatheeruha 'Ala Al-Qaryah Al-Misriyyah Wa-'Aaiyd Zalika 'Ala Al-Tifl Sihiyyan Wa-Nafsiyyan), Cairo, State Information Service, 1979, 39 pages.

As an introduction to her booklet, the writer related the most serious problems from which Egyptian villages are suffering, mentioning in particular illiteracy and high rate of child birth.

The writer then divided its booklet into two parts, one dealing with theory and the other with practice.

In the theoretical part, the writer talked on children in general and in Egypt in particular, with more emphasis on rural children. She mentioned their proportion to the population and the requirements which are absolutely vital for them.

She went on to describe the interest shown by children in the radio and TV. saying that great caution should be observed in selecting the proper language suitable for addressing children on radio and TV programmes.

In this connection, the writer praised the TV for its worthwhile contributions towards fighting illiteracy and spreading family planning awareness in Egyptian villages.

Moving to the practical aspect of her subject, the writer described a field survey undertaken among rural children. After explaining the method adopted in carrying out this survey, she reviewed the questions contained in the questionnaire sheets and sorted out the conclusions drawn from these sheets.

The writer's recommendations emphasize quality programmes for children in villages and call for radio and TV programmes which help children develop their manual skills and broaden their general knowledge.

CHILDREN'S CULTURE

16. Naguib, Ahmed, "Report on Children's Culture in Egypt", (Taqreer 'An Thaqafat Al-Atfaal Fi Misr), Cairo, Sub-Committee on General Education and Training, National Council of Education, Scientific Research and Technology, 1979, 19 stencil pages.

As an introduction to this report, children's culture was defined and its characteristics were described.

A review was then made of the media of culture utilized in developing children's general knowledge, including dramatics, poetry, drawing, music, singing, acting, sculpture, books, magazines, theatres, movies, radio and television.

Dealing with the scope of children's culture, the author said that while the scope is generally large, deficiencies and shortcomings are encountered in Egypt. Children's books and magazines are scarce. Children's radio and TV programmes are poor. Theatres catering for children are few. Movies are of foreign origin, while toys are imported.

In conclusion the author dealt with the future of children's culture in Egypt and emphasized the need for careful planning, being the major function of the Supreme Council of Children's Culture. Coordination and follow-up complement the task of the Supreme Council, he added.

For illustration purposes, the report appended a chart indicating the organizational structure of the Supreme Council.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL MEDIA

Cinema

17. Darwish, Ahmed Fuad, "Children's Cinema", (Cinama Al-Atfaal), Cairo, Egyptian Book Organization, 1979, 134 pages, (Cinema culture series).

This book consists of nine chapters.

The first chapter deals with the psychology of children, their stages of growth and the cinema's role in their cultural education.

Chapter 2 deals with the valuable role of arts in child upbringing.

In Chapter 3, the writer emphasized the impact of a good art work on children. In this respect, he reviewed some valuable works prepared by men of letters.

Chapter 4 deals with popular stories and their appeal to children. Some such stories could be used in producing children's movies.

The fifth chapter is concerned with the motor aspect in children's films and indicates the technique whereby children watch a movie.

Chapters 6 and 7 deal with the relation between child education and the cinema, music and the theatre.

In Chapter 8, the writer emphasized the importance of TV for children and explained the reason for their attachment to such media.

The tenth and last chapter contains a review of ten children's movies, some of which are comics, some are puppet shows and some are educational.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Impact

18. 'Eid, Amal 'Abdul 'Aziz, "The Psychological and Educational Impact of what is Offered to the Child through the Specialized Book", (Al-Aathaar Al-Nafsiyyah Wal-Tarbawiyyah Lima Yuqaddamu Lil-Tifl 'An Tareeq Al-Kitaab Al-Mutakhassis), Cairo, State Information Service, 1979, 50 pages.

This book is divided into seven chapters.

Chapter 1 deals with child culture and distinguishes between the reading material offered to children and that offered to adults.

Chapter 2 is concerned with writing for children. It describes the type of material to be written to them and the educational, psychological and artistic considerations to be observed in children's books.

In the third chapter, the writer reviewed the children's psychological needs and the type of stories appealing to children in schools within the age group of 6-12 years.

Chapter 4 explains the impact of mass media and specialized books on children and the educational objectives served by such literature.

In the fifth chapter, the writer described his field survey with the aim of depicting the educational values contained in children's TV programmes. He also described the steps taken for developing his survey and analyzing the values.

Chapter 6 contains a summary of the field survey and the writer's conclusions.

In the seventh chapter, the writer advanced some proposals and recommendations which called for preparing programmes addressed to

each age group, ensuring thorough cultural background for both TV producers and programme announcers and emphasizing moral values and behavioural principles in TV programmes.

A bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign books consulted by the author is appended to this book.

CHILDREN'S NEEDS

19. Mahmoud, Hafiz, "Before the Child's Year Ends", (Qabla Nihayat 'Aamm Al-Tufulah), "Al-Jumhouriyah" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 9474, (December 6, 1979), p. 9.

In this article, the writer reviewed the activities and endeavours exerted on behalf of children during the International Child's Year, including the legislations enacted and the projects and studies undertaken.

These activities, the writer went on to say, have been so expansive that they covered research, programmes for child care, plans laid down for developing children's bodies and spirit, apart from the educational plans aimed at building the future Egyptian man while in the first years of his life.

The writer went on to say that a permanent machinery should be set up to pool all projects and activities envisaged for the benefit of children and to follow up all resolutions and decisions adopted in the course of the International Child's Year.

In conclusion, he reviewed some ideas which deserve thorough consideration on promoting extra-curricular activities in such a manner as to assist in the building of Egypt's future man.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

20. Panel on What is Offered to Egyptian Children in the Light of the International Declaration on Child's Rights, Cairo, December 24-27, 1979, "Activities and Recommendations", (A'maal Wa-Tawsiyyaat), Cairo, Supreme Council for Arts and Literature, 1979, 5 pages.

In this document, an account is given to a panel held in Cairo on the services rendered to children in the light of the rights established for them in the International Declaration on Child's Rights.

Following a listing of the organizations which participated in the panel, the document reviewed the papers read on the child's right to having his own books and magazines, special radio and TV programmes, education and educational activities, social security, health care and special care if the child is handicapped.

The document further reviewed the discussions and recommendations of the panel dealing with the role of the Ministry of Culture in advancing the culture and safeguarding the rights of the Egyptian child.

Other recommendations passed by the panel dealt with the publication of children's books of a general cultural nature, the role of writers and officials in ensuring that such books preserve both religious and national values.

Further recommendations called for the imposition of safeguards, both moral and cultural, in order to protect children against any harm caused by translated foreign magazines. Newspapers were urged to devote permanent sections in their pages carrying material of interest to children.

Regarding the right of Egyptian children to education, the document reviewed the relevant recommendations calling upon the competent ministries and organizations to ensure equal opportunities for all and to head towards full absorption of all children in the educational system.

Radio and TV programmes addressed to or produced for children are also subject of special recommendations adopted by the panel with a view to creating a public awareness about the child's rights.

Final recommendations were passed on children's cinemas and theatres and on handicapped children's rights to receive care and attention from the State.

COMPREHENSIVE LIBRARIES

21. Kazem, Medhat, "The Comprehensive Library; Editorial", (Al-Maktabah Al-Shamilah; Iftitahiyyat Al-'Adad), "Sahifat Al-Maktabah", (Library Magazine), 11th year, Issue No. 3, (October 1979), pp. 3-4.

At the outset of his article, the writer indicated the importance and function of educational aims and the need to link the school library, as traditionally known, to audio-visual aids, as educationally understood.

Moving to the comprehensive library, he described its contents including educational aids, communication media and similar other facilities; apart from the books normally available at the library.

With the adoption of the new set up of comprehensive libraries, need has arisen to provide the necessary training to librarians in the United States, the writer went on to say, adding some information on the studies and courses received by them.

Concluding his article, he said that all research on comprehensive libraries should be made use of in developing the existing school libraries and raising the efficiency of the educational and academic process.

Aims

22. Kazem, Medhat, "Educational Aims of the Comprehensive Library", (Al-Ahdaaf Al-Tarbawiyyah Lil-Maktabah Al-Shamilah), "Sahifat Al-Maktabah", (Library Magazine), 11th year, Issue No. 3, (October 1979), pp. 13-18.

At the beginning of his article, the writer indicated the close relation between educational aims of the comprehensive library and the developments and changes experienced by such library, saying that comprehensive libraries in schools contribute towards the development of educational know-how.

The writer then explained the long-and short-term aims of comprehensive libraries and emphasized the importance of reference books, magazines, educational media and aids and similar other facilities connected with curricula.

He also described the role of the comprehensive library in opening better channels for comprehending curricula, in facing the proliferation of human knowledge, in analyzing curricula, in meeting the requirements of individual differences, in gaining for pupils new communication skills and interests as well as ability to educate themselves, in discovering the true aptitudes of pupils, in exercising

democratic life, in taking part in social activity, in inculcating aesthetic values and in training on the use of different reference sources.

COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Admission

23. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Recent Conflict in the Institute of Cooperative Studies; A University Issue", (Al-Siraa' Al-Akheer fi-Ma'had Al-Ta'awun; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 794, (October 1, 1979), pp. 36-37.

Dealing with the new academic year of the Institute of Cooperative Studies, the writer mentioned that many employees in productive sectors have indicated interest in joining the institute so much so that certain changes have been made in the conditions of admission applicable as of the academic year 1979/80.

Explaining the new system of admission, he said that a pre-entrance examination is held for all potential candidates to determine whether or not they meet the required standards.

He indicated the categories of students who may be admitted in the Institute, especially holders of the General Secondary Certificate and Commercial Secondary Certificate. Government bodies and public sector corporations may nominate candidates for joining this Institute.

Conditions of admission and numbers to be admitted are given in the article.

CREATIVENESS

Physical Sciences

24. El-Toukhi, Sayyed Sid-Ahmed, "A Study of the Relation between the Ability of Creative Production in the Field of Physical Sciences and a Number of Motivating and Emotional Factors", (Dirasah Lil-'Ilaqah Bayn Al-Qudrah 'Ala Al-Intaaj Al-Ibtikari Fi Majaal Al-'Ulum Al-Tabi'iyyah Wa-'Adadin Min Al-'Awamil Al-Dafi'iyyah Wal-Infi'aliyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 267 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Mental Health of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Education.

The first of the dissertation's 5 chapters states the problem, indicates the aim, significance and scope of the research, sets down the basic presumptions and defines the terms used therein.

Chapter 2 provides an explanation of the basic concepts covered by the research and reviews some earlier work on related topics.

In the third chapter, the writer described his method, introduced the selected sample and identified its features, mentioned the tools and scales used in connection with his field survey and indicated the statistical approach to the problem.

Chapter 4 contains the writer's findings and their interpretation.

In the fifth chapter, the writer summarized his thesis, cited some practical applications aimed at developing, promoting and rationalizing creative abilities, upbringing children with a sense of creativeness, developing their personalities, self-consciousness and preparedness to evaluate their inherent abilities and possibilities. Some suggestions for further research were advanced by the writer.

In conclusion, the writer appended a scale for rating children with creative abilities in physical sciences and a bibliographical list of reference books.

CURRICULA

Primary Education

25. 'Atallah, Subhi, "School Subjects and how to Transform them into Conduct", (Al-Mawadd Al-Dirasiyyah Wa-Kayfa Nuhawwiluha Ila Suluk), "Al-Rayed" (Teachers' magazine), 24th year, Issue No. 2, (December 1979), pp. 40-41.

Following an introduction on education and its aims in the past and on John Locke's philosophy and its impact as well as that of the theory of talents which emerged in the Eighteenth Century on both memorization and crowdedness of curricula with information and facts, the writer explained the changes underwent by educational aims in general and the aims of primary education in particular.

He went on to explain how these changes have resulted in corresponding changes in curricula and courses, then indicated the teacher's role in teaching curricula in their new setting.

Moving to the future, the writer explained how primary school curricula may be so transformed as to become a lifelong course of conduct, mentioning specifically the curricula of religious education, Arabic language, arithmetics and, lastly, civics.

DELINQUENTS

Features

26. Mustafa, Mohamed Ramadan Mohamed, "Comparative Study of Personality Traits in a Juvenile Delinquent and his Non-delinquent Brother", (Dirasah Muqaranah Li-Simaat Shakhsiyyat Al-Hadath Al-Janih Wa-Shaqiqihi Ghayr Al-Janih), Cairo, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 331 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Psychology.

This dissertation falls into six chapters.

In his first chapter, the writer stressed the need for studying the problem of juvenile delinquency, explained the aims sought from such study, spelled out the problem at hand in all its proportions, mentioned the presumptions adopted for his research and defined the principal concepts referred to in his work.

Chapter 2, which deals with the theoretical aspect of the problem, classified delinquency into categories and indicated the elements involved, such as the hereditary, environmental and psychological elements.

In the third chapter, the writer reviewed a set of earlier research conducted on related subjects.

The fourth chapter is devoted to the field study. Here, the writer described the sample chosen and the tools used in carrying out the survey.

Chapter 5 is concerned with the results obtained by the writer, all of which were analyzed and interpreted in Chapter 6 along with a comparison drawn between delinquent and normal juveniles.

A bibliographical list of the Arabic and foreign books consulted by the writer is appended, followed by two appendices containing the non-verbal intelligence test and personality test for youth.

DEMOGRAPHIC EDUCATION

Development

27. Greiss, Halim, "My Own Experience in Demographic Education", (Qissati Ma' Al-Tarbiyah Al-Sukkaniyyah), "Majallat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Sukkaniyyah Wal-Biiyyah", (Magazine of Demographic and Environmental Education), Issue No. 1, (December 1979), pp. 11-13.

In this article, the writer related his own experience in the field of demographic and environmental education and described the functions of the Committee on Demographic Research and the working group created within it to define the role of the Ministry of Education in demographic and environmental education, being the governmental body responsible for enlightening youngsters on the population problem of Egypt.

The writer then dealt with the activities of the working group, saying that any successful endeavour in disseminating demographic information depends primarily and basically on the teacher. He called for more thorough training programmes to qualify teachers for such task.

Dealing with the Ministry of Education's role, the writer said that curriculum committees were instructed to incorporate demographic concepts in all school curricula. Furthermore, the Minister of Education has created a special Bureau for Demographic and Environmental Education whose major function is to train teachers and inspectors in this new field of education.

Teachers' Role

28. El-Samma', Mustafa, "I Want to Brief My Brothers, the Teachers, on the Population Problem in Egypt", (Awaddu An Aqula Li-Ikhwani Al-Mu'allimeen Hawl Al-Mushkilah Al-Sukkaniyyah fi Misr), "Majallat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Sukkaniyyah Wal-Biiyyah", (Magazine of Demographic and Environmental Education), Issue No. 1, (December 1979), pp. 3-6.

Following a review of the population growth in Egypt over the last 12 years, the writer indicated how such rate of growth seriously affects all socio-economic development plans.

He went on to mention the factors which check population growth, principally education, employment of women, agricultural mechanization, rural industrialization, reduction of infant mortality rates, social security, mass media, national awareness and improvement of the family's social and economic standard.

The writer also explained the role of education in retarding the marriage age and in checking population growth. He, further, showed the role of teachers in studying the surrounding environment and in obtaining first-hand knowledge of the problems faced by the community prior to any attempt at solving them.

In conclusion, the writer addressed his fellow teachers saying that all efforts should be mobilized towards the creation of a generation fully aware of the population problem of Egypt in all its dimensions. Psychologists, educators, curriculum designers, authors and teachers should join such efforts, the writer added.

DISTINCTION

Impact of Parents Thereon

29. Shawkat, Mohamed 'Abdullah, "A Study of Actual Distinction as to the Cultural Level and Altitude of Parents towards Upbringing", (Dirasah Lil-Tafawwuq Al-Fi'li Min Haythu 'Ilaqatuhu Bittijahaat Al-Walidain Fil-Tanshiah Wa-Mustawahuma Al-Thaqafi), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 165 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Mental Health, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in education.

The first of the five chapters of this dissertation deals with the aim, importance and scope of the research and defines the terms used in the course of the work.

Chapter 2 deals with the concepts occurring in the thesis and reviews some earlier writings on related subjects.

In Chapter 3, the writer concentrated on his field survey. He explained the method used in developing his survey, the sample selected, the tools utilized, the steps adopted in carrying out the study and the statistical approach to the compiled data.

The fourth chapter reviews the results obtained by the writer which include fathers' attitudes towards upbringing as comprehended by children, mothers' attitudes towards upbringing as comprehended by children and family's cultural level as reflected on children's academic distinction. An analysis of these results follows.

The fifth and last chapter contains a precis of the thesis as well as some suggestions and recommendations advocated by the writer. In his recommendations, he called for a thorough study of the cases of mentally superior children and of the most appropriate atmosphere for developing mental abilities.

In conclusion, the writer suggested some related topics for possible future research work and listed his bibliographical material.

ECONOMICS CURRICULA

Secondary Schools - Aims Thereof

30. Sadek, 'Adel Ali, "Economic Information; Subject's Significance to Pupils in General and Commercial Secondary Schools", (Maddat Al-Ma'loumaat Al-Iqtisadiyyah Wa-Ahamiyyatuha Bil-Nisbah Li-Talameez Al-Madrasah Al-Thanawiyyah Al-'Aammah Wal-Madrasah Al-Thanawiyyah Al-Tijariyyah), "Dirasaat Wa-Buhuth", (Studies and Research), 2nd year, Issue No. 2, (December 1979), pp. 85-91.

After stressing the importance of teaching economic information to students enrolled in commercial secondary schools, the writer added that this subject is equally important to the individual and to pupils in the general secondary system.

He also said that in some countries, like the United States, economics are taught in college in recognition of the value of this subject in practical life and in one's career or job.

Economics are vital in helping man to make rational use of his money, in handling the family budget, in exercising ones legitimate rights and duties and in comprehending the society's fundamental economic issues, the writer added.

In conclusion, he listed a number of foreign books which he consulted in the preparation of his article.

EDUCATION

Development

31. Hussein, Mansour, "Modernization of Education and Educational Aids", (Tahdeeth Al-Ta'leem Wal-Wasaiyl Al-Ta'leemiyyah), "Sahifat Al-Maktabah", (Library Magazine), 11th year, Issue No. 3, (October 1979), pp. 5-12.

After stressing the importance of modernization, the writer said that any modernization of education should take into consideration the futurist dimension of the educational movement.

The writer went on to describe the fundamentals of any modernization movement and the problems faced by different countries in modernizing their system of education.

In this connection, he explained the relation between education and society and showed the impact of educational aids on development and on the economic application of the available funds. He also showed the impact of the policy of educational expansion on the present inadequacies of education, pointing to the need for improving educational efficiency. The writer stressed the role of educational aids in any endeavour to improve efficiency.

Concluding his article, he said that any modern scientific and technological development should benefit from the expertise available in advanced communities and should take into consideration a number of fundamental principles.

32. Moussa, Gamaluddin, "Exchange of Views is Vital for the Evolution of Education; Dialogue with the President of 'Ain Shams University", (Tabadul Al-Raay Darouri Li-Tatweer Al-Ta'leem; Hiwar Ma' Raees Jami'at 'Ain Shams), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 27th year, Issue No. 9477, (December 9, 1979), p. 5.

In this article, the writer conducted a dialogue with the President of 'Ain Shams University on some educational problems.

As an introduction to his dialogue, he talked on the evolution of education and its impact on the mental, perceptual and intellectual development of the Egyptian Man, adding that everybody should assist in any desired evolution of education.

He then said that the views of university students should be probed and discerned in order to form an idea on their aptitudes, trends, thinking habits and outlook to life.

Likewise, views of parents and graduates from universities and schools are valuable in assessing the suitability of educational systems, whether actually applied or proposed, the writer added.

Dealing with free education, he observed that failing students are enjoying this privilege equally with successful ones.

As regards the phenomenon of disguised unemployment, he said that the adoption of a sound educational system would take care of this problem.

Moving to the proposed system of "open school", the writer called for an exchange of views on this and any other proposed systems.

Following a review of the present system of examinations and the extent of its authenticity in assessing students' accomplishment abilities and knowledge, the writer proposed some new approaches to this problem.

33. 'Enan, Fatemeh, "Development and Modernization of Education in Egypt", (Tatweer Wa-Tahdeeth Al-Ta'leem fi Misr), "Al-Rayed", (Teachers' magazine), 24th year, Issue No. 4, (December 1979), pp. 9-10.

After explaining the aims of any attempt at developing and modernizing education in Egypt, the writer reviewed the basic requirements involved

in such process, saying that education should be able to bring out the efficient manpower necessary for developing Egypt.

The writer went on to say that since the middle of this Century, there has been a quantitative expansion in education introduced as part of a policy of reform. This type of expansion should be accompanied by a qualitative expansion, which would ensure a higher standard of education and graduates, she added.

In the opinion of the writer, regular education should go along with non-regular education, new programmes for technical education should be introduced to meet the community's true needs and more attention should be directed in educational programmes to the population problem, family planning and demographic awareness.

34. Muwafi, Yusri, "Views of Ideal Teachers on the Development and Modernization of Education", (Araa Al-Mu'allimeen Al-Mithaliyyeen fi Tatweer Wa-Tahdeeth Al-Ta'leem), "Al-Rayed", (Teachers' magazine), 24th year, Issue No. 4, (December 1979), pp. 11-12.

In this article, a number of ideal teachers were interviewed on the future development and modernization of education in Egypt.

Suggestions advanced by the teachers for ironing out some of the existing educational problems include: providing employment for each graduate in his native Governorate, spreading the idea of establishing comprehensive schools and making maximum use of the facilities available, introducing foreign languages in the primary stage, emphasizing practical work in all stages of education, improving the material level of teachers to encourage youngmen to join the teaching profession, establishing centers for memorizing the Holy Quraan and re-introducing the traditional village schools (kuttabs) in a more developed fashion, as such schools have been beneficial in teaching children in villages and remote rural areas.

35. Metawi', Ibrahim, "A Vision of Educational Reform", (Tasawwur Li-Islaah Al-Ta'leem), "Dawriyyat Al-Majales Al-Qawmiyyah Al-Mutakhassissah", (Periodical of the Specialized National Councils), 4th year, Issue No. 4, (October-December 1979), pp. 8-15.

Following a description of the characteristic features of our present age and their impact on Egypt as part of the contemporary world, the writer explained the new approach to education which requires comprehensive and integrative planning.

Moving to the problems of education in Egypt, the writer concentrated on the problems of absorption in schools, kindergarten, heavy demand on some faculties, shortage in some fields of specialization and inadequate training of teachers.

Reviewing his own vision of educational reform, the writer said that education should be in the service of socio-economic development projects, the structure of payroll and educational organization should be improved, other fields of knowledge should be covered by educational strategies, efforts of individual organizations and institutions should be so mobilized as to contribute towards educational reform, adherence to an educational policy adopted as a national charter and utilization of technologies in education, duly adapted to Egyptian needs and circumstances.

Egypt

36. A.R.E., National Center for Educational Research, Educational Documentation and Information Agency, "Questionnaire on the Preparations for the Thirty Seventh Session of the International Conference on Education Due to be Held in Geneva and the Response to Such Questionnaire", (Al-Istibian Al-Khass Bil-I'daad Lil-Dawrah Al-Sabi'ah Wal-Thalatheen Lil-Muatamar Al-Dawli Lil-Tarbiyah Al-Muzma' 'Aqduhu Bi-Janev Wal-Radd Al-Muta'alliq Bihi), Cairo, 1979, 40 pages.

Following an introduction on the bases on which the questionnaire was formulated, the document reviewed the ten questions contained therein and reported the replies to such questions.

These questions deal with the major trends characterizing educational development in 1976, 1977 and 1978, the new approaches to Egypt's educational policy, the priorities observed in the development of education between 1976 and 1978, the major trends in educational research in 1976-78, the role of the family in educational institutions, the most important educational reforms and changes effected nationwide during the past decade and the manner in which the present system of education in Egypt ensures equal educational opportunities to all.

After reporting the answers given in respect of the foregoing subjects, the document related the improvements introduced on the logistics of education and described the actions taken by Egypt to celebrate the International Child's Year.

Organization Thereof

37. Fayed, 'Abdul-Salam Ibrahim Hassan, "Educational Organization in Egypt for the First Nine Years of Age, i.e. 6-15", (Tanzeem Al-Ta'leem Bi-Misr fil-Sanawaat Al-Tis' Al-Ula 6-15), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, 1979, 274 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Islamic Educational Heritage and Comparative Education of the Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Education.

This dissertation consists of seven chapters.

The first chapter is concerned with the dissertation's general framework as drawn by the writer. He stated his problem, indicated the reasons for selecting the age group of 6 to 15 years, described the historical period covered by the research, stressed the importance of the topic under consideration, defined his aims and scope of research and introduced his methodology and steps used in developing his subject.

Chapter 2 is devoted to a historical review of the systems of elementary education before 1952 in Egypt, laying emphasis on the development of modern primary education, primary education in Azhari institutes, elementary education, advanced elementary education, compulsory education and rural elementary education. He critically reviewed the systems of education in applicable in the first level and called for a uniform system.

In Chapter 3, the writer dealt with educational organization during the period 1952-55, explaining the symptoms of change introduced by the Egyptian Revolution and the political, economic, social and educational background to such change. The writer, further, described the trends of educational policy appearing during the post-Revolution period.

Chapter 4 deals with the major trends of the educational policy making appearance in the period 1956-1960.

The fifth chapter is concerned with the educational trends in 1961-67 while the seventh deals with the period 1968-79.

In his seventh chapter, the writer reviewed his results and recommendations in the light of his study of each of the above periods.

Recommendations covered a wide array of subjects, including the correlation between education and political, economic and social changes, plurality of systems of education in respect of the first nine years of schooling, continued contradictions between quantity and quality and between theory and practice, difficulty of making primary and compulsory education universal, continued problem of lack of equal opportunities in education and ambiguity of the concept of basic education.

The writer's bibliographical list is appended to his thesis.

Problems of

38. "Interview with Dr. Mustafa Kamal Helmi, Minister of Education and Scientific Research on the Population and Education Problems of Egypt", (Liqaa Ma' Al-Duktoor Mustafa Kamal Helmi Wazir Al-Ta'leem Wal-Bahth Al-'Ilmi Hawl Al-Mushkilah Al-Sukkaniyyah Wal-Ta'leem Fi Misr), "Majallat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Sukkaniyyah Wal-Beeiyyah", (Magazine of Demographic and Environmental Education), Issue No. 1, (December 1979), pp. 3-6.

In an interview accorded to the editor of this magazine, the Egyptian Minister of Education and Scientific Research discussed the problem of population growth in Egypt and its impact on education and on class density.

After reviewing the number of pupils enrolled in the entire system of education from the lower level to graduate studies, the Minister emphasized the need to illuminate the entire student body on the acute population problem of Egypt with all its proportions in order to help them make the proper decision about the size of their future families in the light of their income.

The Minister emphasized the need for linking education to the community and for utilizing a variety of methods in teaching and learning.

Concluding his interview, the Minister called for a continuous development of the teaching system and for ceaseless steps to ensure accessibility of education to all.

Reform

39. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Basic Education and the True Beginning of Reform in University Education; A University Issue", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Asasi Wal-Bidayah Al-Haqiqiyyah Li-Islaah Al-Ta'leem Al-Jami'i; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 582, (November 15, 1979), pp. 46-47.

After stating that any reform of university education is contingent upon reforming the various stages of general education, the writer reviewed the conclusions reached by the National Council of Education concerning the extension of the years of compulsory education and the expansion in basic education.

The writer then said that the existing compulsory schools are inadequate and fall short of attaining the aims sought from compulsory education.

Citing the problems of primary education as contained in the National Council's report, the writer mentioned in particular the problems of class absorption, school buildings and shortage in teachers.

After quoting the recommendations put by the Council for dealing with these problems, the writer reported the plans announced by the Minister of Education on the prospective numbers of school children by 1999, concluding that the compulsory stage should be extended to include both the primary and preparatory stages, provided the necessary school buildings are provided and the adequate number of teachers are trained.

40. El-Sobki, Amal Mohamed Kamel Bayyoumi, "The Feminine Movement in Egypt between the Two Revolutions of 1919 and 1952", (Al-Harakah Al-Nisaaiyyah Fi Misr Ma Bayn Al-Thawratayn 1919 Wa Fi 1952), Giza, Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, 1979, 314 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of History of the Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Literature.

This dissertation is concerned with woman education in Egypt being a cause advocated by feminine movements.

The first of the four chapters comprised in the dissertation is a review of woman's struggle before the 1919 Revolution and woman's political role under the leadership of Hoda Sha'rawi in this popular Revolution. A further review is made in Chapter 2 of woman's political role in the post 1919 Revolution period and until 1952. Here, the writer related the political stands taken by women to oppose the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, to deal with Egyptian political parties and to support the Palestinian cause.

In the third chapter, the writer related the history of Egyptian feminine movements between the 1919 and 1952 Revolutions, in which period, they continued their struggle for emancipation through feminist associations and international conferences. Feminist associations covered in this Chapter include: Hoda Sha'rawi Society, Egyptian Feminine Union, Egyptian Feminine Renaissance Society, L'Espoire Society and magazine, Egyptian Young Women Society, Muslim Sisters Society, Egyptian Feminine Party and Bint Al-Nil Union. The writer also reviewed the feminine conferences held and the feminine rights upheld both locally and internationally.

The fourth and last chapter deals with the issues brought up by the Egyptian feminine movements, such as the veil, marriage, divorce and polygamy and woman education. Here, the writer explained the attitude of British occupation towards woman education and the efforts deployed by Qāsim Amin, Nabawiyyah Moussa and foreign missionaries in supporting women's right to education, both in public forums and in establishing schools for girls.

She concluded this chapter by discussing the issue of woman employment.

The writer's bibliography appears at the end of her dissertation.

EDUCATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

41. Ahmed, Farghali Gad, "Education and Development Requirements", (Al-Ta'leem Wa-Matalib Al-Tanmiyah), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 9424, (October 17, 1979), p. 5.

Following an introductory note on the relation between education and economy, the writer moved to a discussion of Egypt's expectations from education in order that the new society could keep pace with the requirements of its socio-economic development and keep its momentum at full force.

First of all, we need to define the major aims of education and to create a set of attitudes and talents which are conducive to the realization of such aims more effectively than ever in the past, he said. He then explained the proper approach to these steps.

Dealing with Egypt's need to renovate both the process of its socio-economic development and of education, the writer cited examples of a variety of approaches to such renovation. He, further, dwelt upon education as a means for research and selectiveness.

Concluding his article, he called for immediate steps aimed at developing the existing system of education in Egypt so as to accommodate these requirements. In this connection, he said that secondary education should be expanded further, science clubs should be boosted in order to enable them to play their proper role in changing the entire face of life in Egypt, teachers should receive more training and educational directorates and Teachers' Associations should be so developed as to make them better suited to serve the needs of progress and prosperity in Egypt.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Comparative Study

42. Hassan, Farghali Gad Ahmed, "Comparative Study of the Relation between National and Local Authorities of Educational Administration in England and the United States of America and in the Arab Republic of Egypt", (Dirasah Muqaranah Lil-'Ilaqah Bayna Sultaat Al-Idarah Al-Ta'leemiyyah Al-Qawmiyyah Wal-Mahaliyyah Fi Injilterra Wal-Welayaat Al-Muttahidah Al-Amrikiyyah Wa-Jumhuriyyat Misr Al-'Arabiyyah), Assiut, Faculty of Education, Assiut University, 1979, 344 pages.

In the fifth and last chapter, the writer reviewed her conclusions regarding the impact of modern creative dancing on enhancing the standard of skills in gymnastics and motor expression and regarding the correlation between standards of performance in modern creative dancing and muscular power, swiftness and gracefulness of those girls who were members of the experimental group.

The writer's recommendations call for giving more attention to creative dancing in faculties of physical education, assigning special courses for this subject, providing schools with such creative activity as may correspond to pupils' needs and desires and showing more interest in organizing training sessions for physical education instructors.

The writer's appendices contained a bibliographical list and the tests conducted on personality elements among adults.

Mental Abilities and Basketball

47. Ahmed, Reda Hafni, "Relation between Mental Abilities and Planned Action by First Class Women Basketball Players in Cairo/Giza Zone", ('Ilaqat Al-Qudraat Al-'Aqliyyah Bil-Tasarruf Al-Khutati fi Kurat Al-Sallah Li-La'ibaat Al-Darajah Al-Ula Li-Mantiqat Al-Qahirah Wal-Giza), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 104 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

This dissertation consists of five chapters.

Chapter 1 deals with the topic at hand, its aims, postulates, assumptions, scope and the extent to which it is needed. It also gives definitions of the terms used in the thesis.

The second chapter reviews the theoretical research connected with the topic which includes research on mental abilities, planned action in basketball and the like.

Chapter 3 is concerned with the field survey. It indicates the method of research, the sample, the tests used in the experiment and the statistical laws adopted by the writer in reaching her conclusions.

In the fifth chapter, the writer analyzed the statistical results obtained and gave her own explanation of them.

Chapter 5 contains the writer's deductions and recommendations on the need for using ability tests suitable for the different age groups and also the need for establishing a special school for training on basketball.

Following an outline of her dissertation, the writer listed her reference books and appended copies of the high intelligence test used by her.

Personality

48. Fateem, Loutfi Mohamed, "The Relation between Personality Pattern and Psychosomatic Diseases", (Al-'Ilaqah Bayna Namat Al-Shakhsiyyah Wal-Amraad Al-Saikosomatiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 246 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Psychology of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Psychology.

Falling in seven chapters, the dissertation describes in Chapter 1 the relation between bodily features and psychological features.

Chapter 2 contains a set of definitions and classifications of psychosomatic diseases.

In the third chapter, the writer dealt with emotions and instincts and explained the meaning of need.

Chapter 4 contains some explanations concerning psychosomatic diseases.

In the fifth chapter, he dealt with the image of the body.

Chapters 6 and 7 described the relation between the image of the body and psychosomatic diseases and between psychosomatic diseases and personality. Then followed the writer's findings and conclusions.

In conclusion, the writer appended examples of cases obtained from the field survey conducted by him, followed by his bibliography.

Personality Traits - Decision Making

49. Nasr, Sa'idah Mohamed Mohamed, "Excessiveness and Moderation in Decision-Making in the Light of the Personality Traits of a Given Individual; Comparative Study of Leaders among both Sexes", (Al-Tatarruf Wal-I'tidaal Fil-Qarar Fi Dawuu Al-Simaat Al-Shakhsiyyah Lil-Fard; Dirasah Muqaranah Lil-Qiyadaat Min Al-Jinsayn), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 320 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Psychology of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

The first of the seven chapters contained in this dissertation stresses the importance of the topic under survey, describes the writer's method and identifies excessiveness, decision and trait.

Chapter 2 is devoted to a discussion of leadership as to its meaning and types.

The third chapter deals with earlier writings on excessiveness and extremism and how they reflect on judgements and decisions. She described the method of excessiveness as being a responsive act and indicated the nature of the relation between leaders and sub-ordinates in any given organization.

In the fourth chapter, the writer concentrated on her experiment. After explaining her method and presumptions, she described the manner in which she selected her sample and introduced the various tools used in the survey including situation and possibilities scales and personality tests.

Chapter 5 deals with situations scale, its validity and reliability. It also deals with possibilities scale, its aim and corrective procedures, as well as the experiment applied for calibrating the scale's reliability and validity.

In the sixth chapter, the writer explained the manner in which she applied both such scales and, also, the statistical approach adopted in analyzing the results obtained.

The seventh and last chapter reviews and critically analyzes the findings reached.

The writer's bibliography is appended to the dissertation.

See also: 79.

Personality Traits among Plastic Artists

50. Khalil, Mounir Hassan Gamal, "Comparative Study of Personality Traits among Creative Artists in the Fields of Plastic Art", (Dirasah Muqaranah Li-Simaat Al-Shakhsiyyah lada Al-Fannaneen Al-Mubdi'een Fi Majalaat Al-Fann Al-Tashkili), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 212 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation is divided into five chapters.

In Chapter 1, the writer stated the problem at hand, reviewed the talents of artistic creativeness and analyzed the personality of a creative artist, depicting the concept of personality and relating the characteristics of creative artists.

The second chapter is devoted to a review of the earlier studies and research on creative artists.

In his third chapter, the writer described his field survey including the tools used, the approach employed, the selection of a sample, the preparation and application of his questionnaire and the proper statistical method used in demonstrating the survey's results as set forth in Chapter 4.

The fifth chapter is concerned with a discussion of the results obtained by the writer and a summary of the thesis.

Following a bibliographical list of the Arabic and foreign reference books used by the writer in the compilation of his material, a number of appendices were given containing the statistical tables questionnaire forms used in connection with the dissertation.

51. 'Abdul Gawwad, Leila Ahmed, "A Study of Some Psycho-Sociological Factors Connected with Success or Failure of Marriages and their Impact on the Children's Academic Adjustment", (Dirasah Li-Ba'd Al-'Awamil Al-Nafsiyyah Al-Ijtima'iyyah Al-Murtabitah Bil-Najah Wal-Fasha' Fil-Zawaj Wa-Atharuha Fil-Tawafuq Al-Dirasi Lil-Abnaa), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, 1979, 323 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Psychology of the Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Education.

This dissertation consists of five chapters and six appendices.

The first chapter contains an introduction followed by a statement of the problem under review and an explanation of the concepts of adjustment, socio-economic standards and similarities and integration. The writer also mentioned her presumptions.

She then explained in Chapter 2, the position taken by her in respect of the theoretical and empirical heritage of social psychology and psycho-social theories involved in the choice of spouses. Here, she reviewed some extremely important research and studies dealing with this subject.

In Chapter 3 she explained her method in carrying out a field survey, the steps involved, the sample and tools employed in the survey and some relevant scales for measuring the degree of agreement between spouses, the various situations, the ability to complete incomplete sentences and the elements of personality among adults. She, further, described the interviews and statistical surveys conducted by her.

The writer's conclusions are set forth in Chapter 4 together with an explanation of these conclusions in the light of the presumptions adopted by her.

The fifth and last chapter contains a general discussion of the writer's conclusions, a summary of the thesis and a bibliographical list of references.

The appendices contained the scale for measuring the degree of agreement as well as a set of statistical tables compiled by the writer in connection with her statistical analysis.

Reward and Punishment - Impact on Accomplishment

52. 'Abdul Wahhab, Nefisah, "Impact of Reward and Punishment on Children's Accomplishment and Adjustment", (Athar Al-Thawaab Wal-'Iqaab 'Ala Al-Tahseel Wal-Takayyuf 'Ind Al-Atfaal), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 125 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Psychology of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Psychology.

This dissertation consists of seven chapters.

In her first chapter, the writer stated the problem under discussion, then moved, in Chapter 2, to draw the theoretical framework of the dissertation, pointing in particular to the behavioural and epistemological attitudes and to the theory of data processing.

The third chapter contains a review of earlier writings on reward and punishment, whether separately or jointly dealt with and on the impact of reward and punishment on personality.

Chapter 4 is concerned with the writer's field survey. Here, she described her method, tools, steps used in developing her survey and sample selected. Practical applications are given in Chapter 5.

The writer's results are set forth in Chapter 6.

In the seventh and last chapter, she reviewed the various applications of her results, stressing the need for resorting to verbal reward and punishment in the educational process with due consideration given to the child's personality. The same procedure is recommended for societies of juvenile delinquency.

In conclusion, the writer proposed some topics for further exploration and listed her bibliographical material.

Appendices to the dissertation include statistical tables, tests used to measure intelligence and personality and the scale applied in determining the socio-economic level.

53. 'Abdul Meguid, 'Abdul Fattah Saber, "A Study of the Development of Time Perception among Children in the Kindergarten and Primary Levels", (Dirasah Li-Numuw Idraak Al-Zaman Lada Al-Atfaal Fi Marhalat Riyad Al-Atfaal Wal-Marhalah Al-Ibtidaiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 306 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Mental Health of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of 4 parts subdivided into 8 chapters.

Part 1, comprising the first two chapters, underlines the importance and aim of this study and sets forth the writer's assumptions. It, further, contains a definition of the terms and basic concepts used throughout the dissertation.

The second part, which consists of the third chapter, describes the framework of the theoretical aspect of the study.

In Part 3, which is subdivided in 2 chapters, namely Chapters 4 and 5, the writer elaborated on the practical aspect of his dissertation, including the selection of his sample, the method applied in developing his subject and the tools used in his field survey. Among the tools used are: a questionnaire on children's time perception, 'Ain-Shams primary intelligence test and Draw-a-Person test. An indication of the statistical approach to the subject follows.

The fourth and last part, comprising Chapters 6 through 8, is devoted to the writer's findings concerning the development of time perception among children by reason of their experience, the development of age concept and its eight levels among children and the development of children's comprehension of the basic concepts of time. In this Part, the writer gave an outline of his thesis and reviewed some recommended topics and applications for future studies in educational psychology.

Following a bibliographical list, the writer appended the tests and questionnaires used in the field survey for measuring children's primary intelligence, socio-economic level of the family and development of children's time perception.

54. Hussein, Mahmoud 'Ata Mahmoud, "A Comparative Study of some Personality Traits Between Gifted Pupils and Academically Retarded", (Dirasah Muqaranah Fi Ba'd Simaat Al-Shakhsiyyah Lil-Mutafawwiqeen Wal-Mutaakhereen Tahsiliyyan), Cairo, Faculty of Arts, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 255 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Psychology of the Faculty of Arts, 'Ain-Shams University for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Literature.

This dissertation consists of three parts subdivided into 10 chapters.

Part 1, comprising three chapters, dealt with the theoretical framework of the thesis and covered the writer's problem, aim, presumptions and scope of research. He also described the variables involved in this research, such as academic excellence, levels of ambition, adjustment, concept of the ego, extreme responses and the like. The writer, further, reviewed some research conducted earlier on related topics.

The second part consists of three chapters. Here, the writer explained his field survey, described the sample chosen and tools used and mentioned the questionnaires and tests applied in order to measure ambitions, extreme responses, adjustment, superior intelligence, personality in the preparatory and secondary stages, concept of self-education and the like. He, further, explained the manner in which he drew his statistical results and, subsequently analyzed them.

Part 3, comprising 3 chapters dealt with the writer's results and conclusions and his interpretation of both. Here, the writer drew a comprehensive picture of the gifted pupil's personality, stressing the need for paying more attention by the schools and the society to such category of pupils and emphasizing that a special calibre of teachers should be put in charge of gifted pupils who should follow a curriculum consistent with their distinction.

The dissertation ended with a bibliographical list and copies of the tests and scales used in the field survey.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

55. Dawoud, 'Aziz Hanna, "Psychological and Educational Studies and Readings", (Dirasaat Wa-Qiraat Nafsiyyah Wa-Tarbawiyyah), Cairo, The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1979, 205 pages.

As mentioned in its introduction, this book consists of a set of educational and psychological articles and studies written by the author.

The first article deals with the academic method adopted in carrying out research on humanities.

Article 2 is concerned with the relation between humanity and educational planning.

In his third article, the writer talked on the teacher and his role in the educational process.

Article 4 deals with university education, while the fifth article is concerned with the problems involved in development.

The remaining six articles elaborate on intellectuals and their role in political activity, emotionality and rationalism, psychology of the melancholic man, the psychological principles applicable to the working woman, the psychology of negligence and the psychology of witnesses*.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

56. "A Statistical Study of the Quantitative Development of General and Technical Education", (Dirasah Ihsaiyyah Lil-Tatawwur Al-Kammi Fil-Ta'leem Al-'Amm Wal-Fanni), "Akhbar Al-Majalis Al-Qawmiyyah Al-Mutakhassissah", (News of the Specialized National Councils, Issue No. 2, (November 1979), 14 pages.

Following an introduction on the importance of this study to men of research and on the sources from which the material was derived, the article was divided into two parts.

Part 1, deals with the quantitative development in general education (i.e. nurseries, primary, preparatory and secondary levels) and in technical education (i.e. commercial, agricultural and industrial) during the last ten years (1968/69-1978/79).

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* Some of these articles will be reviewed separately in this volume.

In this Part are given the figures showing the progress in the number of pupils, classes and teachers during the period under review. A description is also given of the developments underwent by special education and private schools with paid tuition fees during the same period.

The second part deals with educational indicators and their relation to the quantitative development of education. Three indicators were stressed, namely: average class density, average teacher's share of students and the rate of absorption in each of the three educational stages.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

Evaluation of Nasr City Experimental School

57. 'Abdul Gawwad, Shehata 'Abdul Khalek, "Evaluative Study of the Experimental Unified School in Nasr City", (Dirasah Taqweemiyyah Lil-Madrasah Al-Tajreebiyyah Al-Muwahhadah Bi-Madinat Nasr), Alexandria, Faculty of Education, Alexandria University, 1979, 247 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles of the Faculty of Education, Alexandria University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of a prelude and five chapters.

In his prelude, the writer stated the problem under discussion, indicated the importance of his evaluative study, defined the scope of the research, described his tools and method and indicated his aim.

Chapter 1 contains a synopsis on the major problems encountered by primary and preparatory education in Egypt since 1953 and until this day.

The second chapter cites the experience of some other countries in the field of education. In this connection, the writer talked on the comprehensive school system followed in the U.K., the U.S.A. and Sweden and the polytechnic schools established in the U.S.S.R.

In Chapter 3, the writer talked on the Unified Experimental School in Nasr City, describing its philosophy and aims and saying that some new formula for education is needed in Egypt.

Chapter 4 is concerned with the writer's field survey covering the Nasr City School experiment. He described the procedure and methods applied in carrying out this survey, introduced the sample and tools used and explained the two tests applied for measuring mechanical deduction and mechanical grouping.

The fifth and last chapter is concerned with an analysis of the data compiled by the writer and assembled in the form of statistical tables, all of which throw light on the degree of success achieved by Nasr City School in realizing its targets.

The writer's recommendations follow. These call for a year-round evaluation system, a new pattern for school administration aimed at improving the School's educational process and a vigilant policy of staffing based on good selection of teachers.

In conclusion, the writer proposed some related topics for future exploration, listed his bibliography and appended a set of tests carried out in the course of the field survey.

ENGLISH TEACHING

Al-Azhar

58. El-Selekawi, Ahmed, "About Teaching English in Al-Azhar Faculties", (Hawla Tadrees Al-Injliziyyah Bi-Kulliyyaat Al-Azhar), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 9422, (October 15, 1979), p. 5.

After indicating the efforts exerted to attain the aims for which Al-Azhar University was established, the writer explained the role played by this institution in expanding Azhari education at the three levels of primary, preparatory and secondary education.

The writer emphasized the need for paying great attention to the teaching of English in Al-Azhar, saying that professors of English should be so selected as to ensure that they possess the highest academic qualifications. In this connection, he mentioned that Al-Azhar is providing educational and linguistic training for its demonstrators with a view to improving their efficiency and enabling them to perform their duties in a perfect manner.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC EDUCATION

59. Jamil, Mohamed, "A Few Lines on Demographic and Environmental Education", (Fi Sutur: Al-Tarbiyah Al-Sukkaniyyah Wal-Tarbiyah Al-Beeiyyah), "Majallat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Sukkaniyyah Wal-Beeiyyah", (Magazine of Demographic and Environmental Education), Issue No. 1, (December 1979), p. 14.

Following an introduction on the meaning of demographic education and its role in creating a new generation well aware of the necessity of coordinating the family's income to its size, the writer indicated the relation between demographic and environmental education and showed how the latter helps in coping with the problems of the former.

The writer then dealt with the development and promotion of skills, showing how such education influence them and stressing the need to teach youngsters the skill of decision making.

Concluding, the writer said that environmental and demographic education helps people to form a global idea about the surrounding environment and its problems and also helps in removing the artificial barriers between the different fields of knowledge and sciences.

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

60. Ibrahim, Mohamed 'Abdul Meguid, "The Illiterate Adult and the Problem of Illiteracy", (Al-Ummiyy Al-Kabeer Wa-Qadiyyat Al-Ummiyyah), "Al-Rayed", (Teachers' magazine), 24th year, Issue No. 4, (December 1979), p. 35.

At the beginning of his article, the writer distinguished between learning and education and explained the role of the educated within the process of learning.

Dealing with adults, the writer said that their number is increasing and the problem of adult education is becoming more acute. He compared the situation in Egypt to that in the U.S. and Canada in order to show the urgency of the problem of illiterate adults in Egypt.

After reviewing the studies conducted in Egypt on the mental, emotional, social and moral characteristics of the educated adult, he said that these factors must all be taken into consideration in determining the most appropriate learning conditions and methods applicable to adults.

The writer went on to say that as a prerequisite for providing a most appropriate atmosphere for the education of adults, all facts about them and about their needs should be surveyed. It is important to arouse the motives of adults in any successful educational process as personal motives are of great significance, the writer added.

In conclusion, he underlined the need for providing an appropriate atmosphere for learning in order to unleash the energies of adults and, thus, realize the desired aims.

Women - A Comparative Study

61. Sid-Ahmed, Zeinab Hassan Hassan, "Study and Presentation of the Efforts Exerted in both the Egyptian and Saudi Societies to Eradicate Illiteracy among Women", (Dirasah Wa-Taqdeem Lil-Juhud Al-Mabzulah Li-Mahwu Ummiyyat Al-Maraah Fi Kullin Min Al-Mujtama'ain Al-Misri Wal-Sa'udi), Cairo, Department of Educational Principles, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 403 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, Cairo for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Education.

This dissertation consists of eight chapters.

In her first chapter, the writer explained that illiteracy is an impediment to socio-economic development and emphasized the need to fight illiteracy among women. Following a statement of the problem discussed in this thesis, the writer defined the scope of her study, her method and the technical terms frequently occurring in the research.

In Chapter 2, the writer described the status of women in both Egyptian and Saudi societies.

The third chapter is devoted to a study of woman's role in the socio-economic development of a given country.

Chapter 4 deals with woman's education as a necessity. Here, the writer reviewed the socio-economic variables and their impact on woman education and described the experience of some other countries in fighting illiteracy among women.

The fifth chapter is concerned with the efforts exerted in the Saudi society to educate women. Here, she described the position of girls' education on the educational map of Saudi Arabia, the official policy towards illiteracy, the volume of illiteracy in Saudi Arabia and the efforts so far deployed in Saudi Arabia to fight illiteracy. She, further, reviewed the programmes drawn up for fighting illiteracy, including a description of summer literacy campaigns and the text books used in these campaigns.

Similarly, efforts exerted by the Egyptian society on the governmental and private levels to fight illiteracy are indicated in Chapter 6 where the writer described UNESCO's endeavours in this regard as well as the plans formulated for wiping out the scourage of illiteracy in Egypt. She also reviewed the programmes and text books adopted in literacy campaigns.

In Chapter 7, the writer drew a comparison between Egypt and Saudi Arabia as regards their respective efforts in fighting illiteracy, while the eighth chapter was devoted to the future of literacy programmes designed for women in the Egyptian and Saudi societies.

The writer's recommendations follow. These deal with the need for a common outlook to the problem of illiteracy in the Arab World in which the entire region is treated as an integral group. She also advocated a link between literacy efforts and the socio-economic development plans. She called for translating the decision to fight illiteracy into a plan of action. Methods recommended for fighting illiteracy include programmes concentrating on basic education in the elementary stage, education by correspondence, parallel education, local society schools and regular schools.

In conclusion, the writer listed the Arabic and foreign reference books consulted by her in developing her thesis.

Evaluation

62. Soliman, Sa'id Ahmed, "An Analytical and Evaluative Study of the Efforts Deployed in Egypt for Combatting Illiteracy Eversince the 1920's", (Dirasah Tahliliyyah Taqweemiyyah Li-Juhud Mahwu Al-Ummiyyah Fi Misr Munzu Al-'Ishrinaat Min Haza Al-Qarn Hatta Al-Aan), Alexandria, Faculty of Education, Alexandria University, 1979, 196 pages + appendix.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles of the Faculty of Education, Alexandria University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of a prelude and six chapters.

In the prelude, the writer underlined the importance of the subject under study, stated the problem being probed and described his method, tools and the subject's scope and limits.

The first three chapters contain an analytical review of the efforts exerted in Egypt for fighting illiteracy in three respective periods, namely: 1919 through 1952, 1953 through 1970 and 1971 through 1978.

Chapter 4 describes the manner in which the writer prepared and calibrated his criteria.

In Chapter 5, he interpreted the outcome of the study.

The sixth chapter pointed to gaps in anti-illiteracy campaigns and described the general plans laid for securing total eradication of illiteracy.

The writer's proposals are mainly concerned with better legislation, planning and execution of programmes aimed at fighting this national scourage.

A bibliographical list of references is placed at the end of the dissertation.

Examinations - Legislations

63. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Circular No. 117 of November 5, 1979 in Connection with the Preparations for Literacy Final Tests", Cairo, Directorate-General for Adult Education, Ministry of Education, 1979, 2 pages.

After explaining the general features required in literacy final tests and indicating their bearing on students, the Circular reviewed the rules and principles to be observed in the preparations for such tests, whether oral or written, the system of grading and the maximum and minimum grades established in each subject.

In conclusion, the Circular defined the supervisors' responsibility in organizing these tests.

Role of the Radio

64. Al-Guindi, Ibtisam Abul Futuh, "The Role of the Egyptian Radio in Eradicating Illiteracy with Special Reference to "Al-Sha'b" Broadcasting Programme", (Dawr Al-Radio Al-Misri Fi Mahwu Al-Ummiyyah Ma' Tatbeeq 'Ala Iza'at Al-Sha'b), Giza, Faculty of Information, Cairo University, 1979, 355 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Radio of the Faculty of Information, Cairo University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Information.

This dissertation consists of seven chapters.

The first chapter states the problem at hand and describes the method used in developing it.

Chapter 2 deals with the problem of illiteracy in Egypt. It indicates the impact of such widespread problem on the society, its relation to national economy and to active participation in political activities and the efforts so far exerted for fighting illiteracy and educating adults. Here, the writer mentioned the special legislations enacted for wiping out illiteracy and the share of literacy appropriations in the State budget. He also mentioned the shortcomings appearing in the policy of adult education.

In Chapter 3, the writer dealt with the radio as an educational medium. He described its role in fighting illiteracy and pointed to its advantages and disadvantages in adult education.

Chapter 4 is devoted to a description of the experiments undertaken in fighting illiteracy in Malaya, India, Tanzania, Santa Maria and the Dominican Republic.

In the fifth chapter, the writer explained the requirements of a successful educational programme.

The experiment carried out by "Al-Sha'b Broadcasting Programme" in fighting illiteracy is described in Chapter 6, with an indication of its aims, listening public, system and methods.

The seventh and last chapter is concerned with an analysis of the radio programmes designed for fighting illiteracy and an indication of the results obtained.

In conclusion, the writer listed a set of recommendations, mentioned the references consulted in the preparation of her thesis and appended tables and indexes covering a selective sample of radio programme aimed at illiterates.

EVALUATION OF BIOLOGY COURSES

Secondary Schools

65. Saddiq, Salah Sadek, "Evaluation of the Practical Skills Needed in Teaching Biology in the General Secondary Stage", (Taqweem Al-Maharaat Al-'Amaliyyah Al-Lazimah Li-Tadrees Al-Biology Bil-Marhalah Al-Thanawiyyah Al-'Aammah), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, 1979, 198 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation comprises seven chapters.

Chapter 1 states the problem, emphasizes its significance, determines its scope, describes the method used in developing the research and the tools used in the process and defines the terms occurring in the work.

In Chapter 2, the writer reviewed earlier studies and research on similar subjects.

Chapter 3 defines and explains practical skills, indicates the factors influencing learning and acquiring skills, especially the skills required for teaching biology in the general secondary stage.

In the fourth chapter he explained the method used in analyzing the text books of natural history taught in the three years secondary and described the steps involved in carrying out his field survey.

Chapter 5 deals with the special card devised for evaluating pupils' practical skills as to its aims, contents, initial form and final shape.

In the sixth chapter, the writer talked on the evaluation of practical skills needed for teaching biological subjects, possessed by students in the last year of the Faculty of Education, describing the sample used in the experiment.

Chapter 7 contains a precis of the thesis and a review of the major results obtained by the writer. He pointed to the strong and weak points in students' performance of each step involved in skills.

In conclusion, he proposed some related topics for further future research.

A list of references was appended to the thesis.

FACULTIES AND UNIVERSITIES

Faculties of Physical Education - Extra-Curricular Activities - Evaluation

66. El-Sayyed, Terman Hanem 'Adli Mohamed, "Evaluation of Extra-Curricular Activities in the Faculties of Physical Education, Helwan University", (Taqweem Al-Nashaat Al-Khariji Bi-Kulliyyaat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyyah Bi-Jami'at Helwan), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 228 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

This dissertation consists of 5 chapters and some appendices.

The first chapter states the problem, explains its importance and aims and describes its postulates and scopes.

Chapter 2 represents the theoretical framework of the research, in which the writer explained the meaning of extra-curricular activities, mentioned their types and aims, described youth care as well as its aims and programmes, defined students associations and described their constitution and defined evaluation, mentioning its types, steps and methods. In the same chapter, she also reviewed the earlier research dealing with the same subject.

Chapter 3 is concerned with the field survey undertaken by the writer, including her method, selection of sample, compilation of data and utilization of statistics in drawing conclusions.

In the fourth chapter, the writer reviewed the data obtained on both supervisors and students.

Chapter 5 sets forth the results and recommendations reached by the writer on the organization of annual training sessions for supervisors, enlightening students on how to plan and carry out student associations' activities, defining the functions and work of the Department of Youth Care as they relate to Associations, provision of the budgetary appropriations needed for the activities and consolidating athletic unions through provision of the necessary experience.

Following an outline of her research, the writer listed the Arabic and foreign books consulted in her work and appended the questionnaire forms used in collecting data from supervisors and students, together with a projects' timetable and a list of persons interviewed.

Faculties of Physical Education - Girl Students - Training Difficulties

67. Al-Sweirki, Jalilah Mustafa, "Difficulties Facing Girl Students of the Faculty of Physical Education in Cairo in Field Training with Solutions Devised Therefor", (Al-Su'ubaat allati Twajih Talibaat Kulliyyat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riadiyyah Bil-Qahirah Fil-Tadreeb Al-Maydani Wa-Wad' Muqtarahaat Laha), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 166 pages + 10 English pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

This dissertation comprises five chapters.

In Chapter 1, the writer described the problem at hand, showed the significance of studying it, set forth the aims, scope, assumptions and presumptions of the research and defined the terms used in his work.

The second chapter contains a review of the theoretical studies related to the topic under discussion in the fields of the teacher's vocational training, field training and guidance and supervision in field training.

Chapter 3 described the steps taken for carrying out this research, including the selection of the appropriate sample, the compilation of

data, the preparation of the pertinent questionnaires and the dissemination of the questionnaire forms among girl students and supervisors.

In the fourth chapter, the writer reviewed and analyzed the results obtained from his research.

Chapter 5 contained the conclusions and recommendations reached by the writer on the importance of urging girl students engaged in field training to utilize substitute tools and fabricate simple local sports equipment. Other recommendations included the need for holding periodical meetings with outside and local supervisors for exchanging experience and ideas, devising unified bases for evaluating girl students, emphasizing use of educational aids and enlightening girl students on the motor skills appropriate for each level of education.

Following an outline in Arabic and English of the dissertation, the writer appended a bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign references consulted in the course of her research and attached the two questionnaire forms used in exploring the views of girl students and supervisors engaged in field training.

Girls - Scientific Trends

68. Shehab, Mona 'Abdul Sabur Mohamed, "The Scientific Trend among Girls Enrolled in the Faculty of Girls and how this Trend is Encouraged by the Teacher Training Programmes Offered in Scientific Branches", (Al-Ittijaah Al-'Ilmi Lada Talibaat Kulliyyat Al-Banaat Wa-Athar Baramej I'daad Al-Mu'allim Fil-Shu'ab Al-'Ilmiyyah 'Ala Numuw Haza Al-Ittijaah), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 227 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

Following a general introduction to her subject, the writer divided her thesis into four chapters.

In the first chapter, the writer stated her problem, indicated its proportions, underlined the importance of studying it, defined its scope and limits, indicated the writer's presumptions and plans and defined the terms used in the research work.

Chapter 2 deals with scientific trends and their constituting components. The theory of ego was described by the writer who surveyed earlier research on scientific trends undertaken by scholars.

In Chapter 3, the writer described the manner in which she selected and calibrated her scale, chose the sample and applied the scale thereon.

The fourth and last chapter contains the writer's findings duly analyzed and explained. She explained why scientific trends undergo changes in the sample chosen.

The writer's recommendations call for applying the measurement scale to teachers of sciences, students enrolled in provincial faculties of education and educators. She also insisted on denying any professionally unqualified teacher the right to teach.

Following a bibliographical list of reference material, the writer appended questionnaire sheets used to probe trends and copy of the scale used for measuring scientific trends.

Guides - Faculty of Agriculture - Zagazig University

69. A.R.E., Zagazig University, Faculty of Agricultural Studies, "Guide to the Faculty of Agricultural Studies in Mushtahar", (Daleel Kulliyyat Al-'Ulum Al-Zira'iyyah Bi-Mushtahar), Benha, 1979.

Following an introduction on the Faculty of Agricultural Studies in Mushtahar's affiliation and a hystorical synopsis since its establishment and through 1979, the Guide contained the following data: statistical tables covering 1978 and 1979 on the Faculty's teaching body, whether assigned or loaned, on the number of teachers and demonstrators whether active or on furlough and on students whether Egyptians or foreigners and whether in graduate or post-graduate studies; data on the curricula divided on the years of study, including the number of hours assigned to theoretical and practical studies in each subject; and a description of the content of each subject included in the curricula.

Guides - Faculty of Archeology - Cairo University

70. A.R.E., Cairo University, Faculty of Archeology, "Guide to the Faculty of Archeology", (Daleel Kulliyyat Al-Aathaar), Giza, 1979, 114 pages.

Following an introduction on the Faculty of Archeology and its academic fields, the Guide reviewed the Faculty's various Departments and the academic degrees granted to students.

The Guide gave detailed information on the subjects taught in the graduate and post-graduate sections, the systems of examinations, the conditions of admission in Ph.D. sections, the Faculty's Departments of Egyptian and Islamic Antiquities and Refurbishment of Archeological Finds, the student welfare services and activities, the names of professors and lecturers both on duty or on furlough and the titles of all M.A. and Ph.D. dissertations in Egyptian and Islamic Antiquities granted by the Faculty, the names of their respective authors and the dates on which they received their academic degrees.

Guides - Faculty of Law - Cairo University

71. A.R.E., Cairo University, Faculty of Law, "Guide to the Faculty of Law 1978/79", (Daleel Kulliyyat Al-Huquq 1978/79), Giza, 1979, 104 pages.

This Guide consists of five parts.

Part 1 contains a historical synopsis of the Faculty of Law, Cairo University, the names of its former deans, its graduates who became prime ministers or leaders of political parties, the Faculty's Board in 1978/79, the different Departments and their respective professors and the names of its administrative staff.

The second part deals with the academic courses offered in graduate and post-graduate sections, the Faculty's system of study and the disciplinary rules observed.

Part 3 consists of a long list containing the books and works written by the Faculty's professors.

The fourth part is devoted to some statistical reviews of students, graduates and expatriate students both in the graduate and post-graduate sections.

In the fifth and last part, Ph.D. dissertations accepted by the Faculty between 1931 and 1978 are listed.

Guides - Faculty of Medicine - Tanta University

72. A.R.E., Tanta University, Faculty of Medicine, "Guide to the Faculty of Medicine in Tanta in Sixteen Years 1962-1978", (Daleel Kulliyyat Tibb Tanta Fi Sittat 'Ashar 'Aaman 1962-1978), Tanta, 1979, 74 pages.

This Guide is an almanac on the Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University since its establishment in 1962 and until 1978.

Information is given on the developments underwent by the Faculty's teaching bodies, university hospital and library as well as the scientific activities carried out by the Faculty in sixteen years.

The Guide, further, contains names of the Faculty's Board, teaching bodies and graduates receiving the degrees of Ph.D., M.A. and M.D. since the Faculty's inauguration and until 1978.

Statistics included in the Guide deal with the number of graduates between 1971/72 and 1976/77 and of expatriate students from 1972/73 on.

Names of top graduates between 1973 and 1978 are also listed in the Guide.

73. A.R.E., Tanta University, Faculty of Medicine, "Faculty of Medicine in 1978/79", (Kulliyyat Al-Tibb Fi 'Aamm 1978/79), Tanta, 1979, 60 pages.

As a guide for the Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University, this Almanac contained the following information in their consecutive order: names of Ministers of Higher Education, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the University, Governors, Deans and Deputy Deans of Faculties, Secretaries and Assistant-Secretaries of the University,

Mayors of the City of Tanta and Controllers who have been contemporary to the Faculty since its establishment and until 1979; names of University and Faculty Boards in 1978/79; names and functions of teaching bodies divided according to departments; names of the Faculty's administrative staff; academic degrees granted by the Faculty, including diplomas, M.A.'s and Ph.D's between December 1977 and February 1979; examination results at all levels, including post-graduate studies, during May 1978 session; the Faculty's library and hospital, and, finally, some statistics on the number of students, graduates, physicians assigned to the hospital's departments, in-patients and surgeries.

Guides - Faculty of Sciences - Mansurah University

74. A.R.E., Mansurah University, Faculty of Sciences, "Student's Guide 1978/79", (Daleel Al-Talib 1978/79), Mansurah 1979, 42 pages.

Following an introduction on the history of the Faculty of Sciences, Mansurah University, eversince it was established, the Guide listed the various Departments of the Faculty and its teaching and administrative bodies, together with the functions of each.

The Guide, further, contained the conditions for admission in the B.Sc. stage, the fees payable by students, the conditions for enrolment in post-graduate sections, the curricula design, the academic degrees granted, the system of examinations, the conditions for transfer from one faculty to another, the Faculty's library, the Youth Care Office and the Students' Association.

Guides - Faculty of Veterinary

75. A.R.E., Cairo University, Faculty of Veterinary, "Guide to the Faculty of Veterinary in 1978/79", (Daleel Kulliyyat Al-Tibb Al-Baitari 1978/79)., Giza, 1979, 44 pages.

Following a historical background on the Faculty of Veterinary, the Guide contained data on the following subjects: Faculty Board; Administration and Departments of Faculty; conditions of admission; Faculty and demonstrators listed according to their respective

departments; academic degrees granted; curricula and system of examinations; conditions of admission in post-graduate studies; the Faculty's hospital and library; the medical services extended to students; and finally, the Students' Union and its activities.

Physical Education

76. Zahran, Laila 'Abdul 'Aziz Sayyed, "Proposed Programme for Faculties of Physical Education in the Arab Republic of Egypt", (Barnamaj Muqtarah Li-Kulliyyaat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyyah Fi Jumhuriyyat Misr Al-'Arabiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 157 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Physical Education.

Consisting of 5 chapters, this dissertation dealt in its first chapter with the topic under discussion, its aims, significance and necessity, its postulates and the definition of its basic concepts.

Chapter 2 reviewed some earlier research on similar and related topics.

In the third chapter, the writer described the method used in surveying programmes of vocational training, employment opportunities, jobs performed by graduates and a general evaluation of curricula.

The writer's findings are set out in Chapter 4 together with an explanation and interpretation of each. These findings deal with the programmes of vocational training for leaders of physical education in different countries of the world, employment opportunities available for graduates, jobs assigned to graduates in different fields and evaluation of present and past curricula in the light of the practical life experienced by graduates.

The fifth and last chapter of the dissertation contains an outline of the research, the writer's conclusions and a review of the proposed programme and recommendations. These emphasize the need for teaching languages in faculties of physical education, for changing the present system of admission in girls' faculties of P.E., for providing proper training and travel opportunities for teaching bodies, for supplying the necessary equipment and for enriching libraries with reference books.

Appended to the dissertation are a bibliographical list and the questionnaire forms used in surveying jobs and employment opportunities available for graduates.

Student Action

77. El-Sebaei, Labib, "President Sadat's Meeting with University Professors Marks the Beginning of a New Era of Student Action; A University Issue", (Liqaa Al-Raees Al-Sadat Wa-Rijaal Al-Jami'aat Wa-Bidayat Marhalah Jadidah Lil-'Amal Al-Tullabi; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 580, (October 15, 1980), pp. 52-53.

As an introduction to his article, the writer reviewed the subjects discussed in President Sadat's meeting with Presidents and Professors of Egyptian universities covering certain university and national affairs and the universities' role in developing the society and caring for students.

Moving to the newly-issued regulation governing student action, the writer sought the views of leading university figures on the various aspects of the regulation.

Interviewed by the writer, the President of Assiut University commented on the articles covering student activities, pioneering work, formation of scientific societies, establishment of social insurance funds and organization of students' unions and sub-committees. He also commented on the prohibitions contained in the new regulation as well as the Articles dealing with students' unions annual subscriptions and elections.

In his turn, the President of Suez Canal University was interviewed on the aims of the new regulation and its role in creating closer links between universities and students.

Commenting on the new regulation, the Vice-President of Cairo University said that the conditions prevailing in the past have resulted in a gap between professors and students and in a few students monopolizing student activities. "The new regulation will certainly put an end to such passive aspects", the Vice-President said.

Students - Admission

78. Ibrahim, Hamed Mohamed Saleh, "Policy of Admission in Egyptian Universities in the Light of the Present-Time Function of Contemporary Universities", (Siyasat Al-Qabul Bil-Jami'aat Al-Misriyyah Fi Dawu Wazifat Al-Jami'ah Fil-Waqt Al-Hader), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 463 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of an introduction and seven chapters.

In his introduction, the writer stressed the importance of the research undertaken by him, stated his aim and explained his method and setting.

Chapter 1 consists of a historical background on higher education in Egypt under Mohamed 'Ali, Khedive Ismail and the British occupation. It dealt with the first national university established in Egypt before it was transformed into a government-owned university. After describing the conditions of university education under the July 23, 1952 Revolution, the writer dealt, in Chapter 2, with the policy of admission in Egyptian universities. Here, he drew a comparison between admission in Al-Azhar university and in other universities, giving his own views on both systems.

In the third chapter, the writer said that the present policy of admission has resulted in major problems, such as an ever increasing number of students, a shortage in the number of professors, a great deal of waste and a commutation problem both for teachers and students who live far away from their universities.

Chapter 4 is concerned with the contemporary university, its function, characteristics, aims and role in enhancing scientific progress.

By way of comparison, the writer cited in Chapter 5, the example of Britain, the U.S.A. and Japan in pursuing sound university education policies. He indicated in Chapter 6 the extent to which Egyptian universities could benefit from the experience of advanced countries in ameliorating and developing their conditions.

Chapter 7 consists of an analytical and critical discussion of the policy of admission, the function of universities in Egypt, the secondary and technical systems of education and the educational policy in Egypt. Here, the writer drew a comparison between the practice of socialist countries in admission and Egypt's practices.

The writer's recommendations and suggestions deal with the need for sound university education planning, for linking education to national production and future plans, for attending to students problems, interests, activities and abilities, for contributing towards the country's cultural progress and heritage and for preparing good citizens.

The dissertation ended with a bibliographical list of relevant references in Arabic and foreign languages.

Students - Educational Psychology - Personality Traits

79. Shawkat, Samia Mohamed 'Abdul Moneim, "Personality Traits Distinguishing Student Leaderships", (Simaat Al-Shakhsiyyah Al-Mumayyezah Lil-Qiyadaat Al-Tullabiyyah), Alexandria, Faculty of Education, Alexandria University, 1979, 149 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Psychology of the Faculty of Education, Alexandria University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of a comparative study of the personality traits characterizing student leaderships and those characterizing ordinary students.

The first of the six chapters comprising this dissertation sets the problem under discussion, stresses its importance, sets forth the writers presumptions and plans and identifies the terms recurring in the research.

Chapter 2 is concerned with personality and leadership among students. After defining personality and explaining the methods used in studying and measuring it, the writer dealt with student leadership and explained the role, constitution and activities of students' associations and unions.

In Chapter 3, the writer dealt with the previous studies conducted on related subjects.

The fourth chapter is devoted to the experiment undertaken by the writer and to an explanation of the procedure for selecting the proper sample and tools and for carrying out the experiment.

The writer's conclusions are indicated in Chapter 5.

In the sixth and last chapter, the writer wrote down her recommendations regarding the procedure for electing leaders of students associations, the training requirement for student leadership and the need to enlighten students on the importance of their associations as a forum for expressing their views.

Following a bibliographical list, the writer appended the rools used in carrying out the field survey.

Values among Students

80. Habib, Reda Rizk Ibrahim, "Comparative Study of Values and their Bearing on Acceptance of Heritage by Azhari and Non-Azhari Boy and Girl Students", (Dirasah Muqaranah Lil-Qiyam Wa'Ilaqatiha Bi-Taqabbul Al-Turaath lada Al-Talabah Wal-Talibaat Al-Azhariyyeen Wa-Ghayr Al-Azhariyyeen), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, 1979, 165 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Psychology of the Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of six chapters.

Chapter 1 is about the dissertation proper, its significance, aims, crucial issue, scope and definition of terms.

The second chapter deals with some basic concepts related to the topic, with emphasis on the concept of value and other closely associated concepts and with a definition of these concepts as well as the realm of values.

Chapter 3 is concerned with a review of earlier research conducted on the same topic.

The fourth chapter explains the method adopted in the preparation of this thesis, the sample chosen and its characteristics, the tools used in field work, the statistical method adopted and the steps taken to carry out field work.

In Chapter 5, an analysis is presented of the results obtained from the research together with an interpretation thereof.

The sixth chapter contains a summary of the thesis and a review of some ancillary topics which could be elaborated in further research.

A bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign reference is given at the end of the thesis.

Zagazig University - Experiments

81. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Provincial Universities and the Experiment of Zagazig University; Does it Serve as the Beginning of Rural Development in Egypt? A University Issue", (Jami'aat Al-Aqaleem Wa-Tajrubat Fi Jami'at Al-Zagazig. Hal Yabdaa Minha Tatweer Al-Reef Al-Misri? Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 581, (November 1, 1979), pp. 46-47.

At the beginning of his article, the writer reported on a meeting between the Prime Minister and the Presidents of Egyptian Universities in the course of which they discussed the role of universities in studying the projects under consideration and their active participation in solving the community's problems.

Interviewed by the writer, the President of Zagazig University described the experiment undertaken by provincial universities in developing the Egyptian rural communities. This University has opened specialized centers to assist in the development of villages, through holding lectures, panels, conferences and creating a cultural atmosphere in the province served by the University. He also elaborated on the University's role in modernizing and enhancing education.

Concluding, the writer quoted the President of Zagazig University on the 5-Year University Plan (1980/1984) and the distribution of budgetary appropriations over the projected activities.

FOLKLORE

Impact on Child Psychology

82. Bal'ushah, Ibrahim Mohamed, "A Study on Folklore and its Bearing on the Child's Psychological Constitution", (Bahth Hawl Al-Fann Al-Sha'bi Wa-Atharuhu Fil-Takween Al-Nafsi Lil-Tifl), Cairo, State Information Service, 1979, 45 pages.

This subject is elaborate in three parts.

Part 1 is concerned with the child, his emotional feelings and the manner in which he develops and learns.

The second part is subdivided into six chapters all of which revolve arround folklore. Respectively, these chapters discuss myths, fables, superstitions, legendry thinking, popular music and songs and proverbs and jokes.

The third and last part, which comprises three chapters, is devoted to a discussion on folklore and its bearing on the child. Respectively, these chapters deal with children's appreciation of and love for folklore, fables and myths and how they influence the child's psychology and how children respond to popular songs.

A bibliographical list of books used in developing this study is appended.

Impact on Children's Artistic Development

83. 'Eid, Mustafa Ahmed Ahmed, "Folklore and its Impact on Child's Artistic Development", (Al-Turaath Al-Sha'bi Wa-Atharuhu Fil-Takween Al-Fanni Lil-Tifl), Cairo, State Information Service, 1979, 58 pages.

This monograph consists of two parts, a theoretical and a practical.

In the theoretical part, the writer explained the meaning of folklore and how its bears on children. He described the different stages of child growth and pointed to the possibility of using folklore in some such stages to educate children. The relation between folklore and child's psychological development was analyzed and some examples of representative folklores used in child education were cited.

In the practical part of this monograph, the writer described a field survey undertaken by him.

After relating the steps taken to carry out this survey, including the selection of a sample and the preparation of a questionnaire form, in addition to an indication of the research's method, aim and plan, the writer drew up his conclusions having processed the data contained in the questionnaire form statistically.

The writer's findings gave indicators of the type of folklore most appealing to children and of the most appropriate teaching methods used in connection with folklore.

Appended to the booklet are the writer's questionnaire form and his list of reference material.

GUIDES

Institute of Statistical Studies and Research

84. A.R.E., Cairo University, Institute of Statistical Studies and Research, "Guide to the Institute of Statistical Studies and Research", (Daleel Ma'had Al-Dirasaat Wal-Buhuth Al-Ihsaiyyah), Giza, 1979, 70 pages.

In their consecutive order, the following information and data are covered by the "Guide to the Institute of Statistical Studies and Research": academic degrees granted; system of admission for obtaining a diploma; system of examinations; academic requirements for the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D.; Faculty and Administrative Staff; prizes and awards presented; statistics on graduates between 1949 and 1978; the Institute's library and card catalogs; the academic reviews issued by the Institute and their frequency as well as the topics covered by them; the computer and, finally, the statistical laboratory.

Pre-School Education

85. 'Ain-Shams University, Center of Childhood Studies, "Guide for Working in Nurseries and Kindergarten", (Daleel Al-'Amal Fil-Hadanah Wa-Riyad Al-Atfal), Cairo, 1979, 40 pages.

Following an introduction on the differences between nurseries and kindergarten, the Guide described the respective aims and requirements of each in terms of buildings, equipment, manpower, records and cards.

The Guide explained the manner in which children are divided into age groups in nurseries and the method of teaching which emphasizes play and action.

Special attention is paid to the role played by the family in collaborating with nurseries.

In conclusion, the Guide listed a number of appropriate books selected for nurseries, some of which are for the children while the others are for supervisors.

Books consulted in the preparation of this Guide are listed in an appendix.

GEOGRAPHY

Teaching - Preparatory Schools

86. 'Osman, Amina Sayyed, "Experimental Study on the Effectiveness of Programmed Education in the Teaching of Geography to Third Year Preparatory", (Dirasah Tajreebiyyah 'An Fa'iliyyat Al-Ta'leem Al-Mubarmaj Fi Tadrees Al-Jughrafia Lil-Saff Al-Thalith Al-I'dadi), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 197 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of five chapters.

In Chapter 1, the writer talked on the educational crisis in the world and the problems encountered in the teaching of geography in Egypt and the Arab World. These problems pertain to curricula, text books, educational aids, teaching methods and systems of evaluation.

The writer then pointed to the major problems faced by the geography teacher, saying that programmed education may be the answer to many educational problems. Here, the writer explained the interest shown in this new system of education in the U.S., England, Russia, France and Arab Countries, including Egypt.

By way of demonstration, the writer presented some programmed studies dealing with geography in order to prove the suitability of this system in the teaching of geography.

Following this introduction, the writer stated the problem at hand, underlined its importance and described the aims and scope of the research undertaken by her.

In Chapter 2, the writer formulated a programmed course for each educational stage and described the details of each course, including content, educational points, framework and evaluation procedure.

In Chapter 3, the writer presented a model programmed unit on the geography of Egypt, described its method of application and reported on the outcome of this experiment.

The fourth chapter sets forth the statistical treatment of the writer's findings regarding accomplishment and time required for comprehension of programmed courses.

In the fifth and last chapter, the writer reproduced her recommendations which called for wider usage of programmed education not only in the teaching of geography, but also in developing the overall system of education in Egypt.

The writer's bibliography appears at the end of the dissertation.

THE HANDICAPPED

Physically - Comparative Study

87. 'Abdul Muttalib, Ahmed Mahmoud Mohamed, "A Comparative Study of the Education of the Physically Handicapped Children in the Arab Republic of Egypt with Special Reference to both the U.S.A. and England", (Dirasah Muqaranah Li-Tarbiyat Al-Mu'awwaqeen Badaniyyan Fi Jumhuriyyat Misr Al-'Arabiyyah Ma' Al-Isharah Bisifah Khassah Ila Kullin Min Al-Wilayaat Al-Muttahidah Wa-Injilterra), Qena, Faculty of Education, Assiut University, 1979, 367 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Education in Qena, Assiut University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of an introduction indicating the aim, scope and method of the research, followed by nine chapters.

The first chapter deals with the handicapped as an international problem, the quantitative growth of the handicapped in the world and

the size of the problem in Egypt at the primary, preparatory and secondary levels of education. All terms used in the dissertation are defined and explained in this chapter.

Chapter 2 traces the developments undergone by educational methods designed for the physically and visually handicapped in the world in general and in the U.S.A., England and Egypt in particular.

The third chapter is devoted to a study of the psychological characteristics of the visually and acoustically handicapped.

Chapter 4 deals with the principles adopted in educating the physically handicapped, with an emphasis on educational aims, school systems and curricula and teaching methods.

In the fifth chapter, the writer dealt with the administration and financing of special education at the national, provincial, local and institutional levels in the U.S., England and Egypt.

Chapter 6 is concerned with the different educational institutions occupied with educating the physically and visually handicapped in the U.S., England and Egypt and with the conditions of enrollment therein.

The seventh chapter deals with the training of instructors of the visually and acoustically handicapped in the same three countries, while Chapter 8 deals with curricula and material possibilities relative to the teaching of handicapped children in the U.S., England and Egypt, with an emphasis on modern approaches to curricula building.

The ninth and last chapter deals with the writer's conclusions and recommendations on the administration and financing of special education, quality of institutions, conditions of admission, curricula and teacher training.

The dissertation ended with a bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign books consulted by the writer.

88. Jum'ah, Narriman Mahmoud Mohamed, "A Study of the Evolution of Educational and Rehabilitation Programmes Designed for the Handicapped in Egypt as Compared to the Present Practice of some Developed Countries in this Field", (Dirasat Tatawwur Ta'leem Wa-Taaheel Al-Mu'awwaqeen Bi-Misr Ma' Muqaranatihi Bi-Ma Huwa Muttaba'un Haliyyan Fi Ba'd Al-Duwal Al-Mutaqaddimah Fi Haza Al-Majaal), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 331 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of an introduction and six chapters.

The problem at hand, the importance of surveying it, the aims of the research, the method used in developing the subject and the similar research written earlier are all covered by the introduction.

In the first chapter, the writer dealt with the care extended to the handicapped both at the international level and in Egypt.

Chapter 2 is concerned with the rehabilitation of the handicapped. Here, the writer explained the meaning of rehabilitation, the modern trends introduced to rehabilitate the handicapped and the steps taken in Egypt and the outside world to provide this service to this group of people. She mentioned some organizations extending varied assistance to the handicapped.

In Chapter 3, the writer talked on the special type of education offered to the handicapped in Egypt. A further review of such special education in the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Sweden, the U.K. and France is given in Chapter 4.

In her fifth chapter, the writer concentrated on some aspects of the educational services availed to the handicapped. She stressed the need to provide proper training to instructors in special schools, reviewed the educational activities and aids required in schools and pointed to other requirements, such as school furniture and equipment, health, social and psychological care to the handicapped and similar other orientation programmes aimed at enhancing the handicapped's social awareness.

The sixth and last chapter is devoted to the field survey undertaken by the writer. She described the steps involved in the survey and reported her findings on the need to intensify teachers in special schools and to attend to the urgent problems of such schools.

A bibliographical list of reference material is attached to the dissertation.

Social Care Extended Thereto

89. Taha, Mahmoud Hassan, "Mission of Social Education in Caring for the Handicapped", (Risalat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Ijtima'iyyah Fi Ri'aayat Al-Mu'awwaqeen), Cairo, Directorate General of Social Education, Ministry of Education, 1979, 47 pages.

Introducing his subject, the writer reviewed certain factors which are decisive in determining one's personality since birth, classifying them into factors inherent in the individual himself and factors which are characteristic of the environment. He went on to indicate how these factors contribute to the development of one's personality and to relate personality problems outgrowing from physical deficiencies.

Moving to handicaps, the writer said that a handicapped person is someone who suffers from a physical deficiency causing him to act and behave in a non-sociable manner.

Stressing the role of social education in creating a general awareness among the individuals of the society about extending proper treatment to the handicapped, the writer said that families of handicapped children need to receive thorough guidance on how to deal with their children. Here, the writer reviewed the legal provisions applicable to juveniles who are of general education age.

After reviewing the various physical deficiencies of the handicapped, the writer dealt with rehabilitation as a theory and a therapy, describing the rehabilitation programmes offered in the Arab Republic of Egypt and the schools of special education which cater for the handicapped.

Concluding his book, he suggested some guidelines for the benefit of social organizations caring for the handicapped.

Teachers of

90. El-Tarabishi, Mahmoud, "And What About the Teacher of the Handicapped?", (Wa-Maza 'An Mu'allim Al-Mu'awwaqeen), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 9416, (October 9, 1979), p. 5.

Following a review of a new educational theory to the effect that a gifted pupil could complete the same curricula in 10 rather than 12 years, the writer said that the saving resulting from the adoption of this theory could be utilized in the teaching of handicapped pupils and in providing the vital, yet costly, equipment and audio-touching aids.

Talking on the teacher of the handicapped, he described the efforts exerted by them and the educational and academic qualifications they should possess in order that they could perform their duty in the field of the handicapped.

The writer then drew a comparison between the different categories of teachers who are engaged in the teaching of gifted, handicapped and ordinary pupils and indicated the respective responsibilities borne by each category.

Moving to the special education diploma granted by the Ministry of Education to teachers of handicapped pupils, the writer mentioned the curricula and practical courses involved and the duration of study, adding that the same treatment given to all teachers should be given to teachers of the handicapped.

In conclusion, he pointed to some problems encountered by teachers and proposed some solutions which are conducive to overcoming them and to encouraging teachers to qualify for the special education diploma.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Radio's Impact Thereon

91. El-Badrawi, Rabab, "The Radio and the Handicapped Child", (Al-Iza'ah Wal-Tifl Al-Mu'awwaq), Cairo, State Information Service, 1979, 53 pages.

Following an introduction on the value of this booklet, the writer listed categories of handicapped children, concentrating on the feeble minded and the blind.

She then divided her booklet into two parts, a theoretical and a practical.

In the first part, the writer explained the meaning of disability, handicap and rehabilitation. She reviewed the stages of development in the child and indicated the causes of mental deficiency in Egypt. Here, she described the social, cultural and psychological needs of the blind and the process whereby the blind could be rehabilitated socially and vocationally.

In the second part of this booklet, the writer related some experiments undertaken by her on the mentally retarded and the blind. She described the sample chosen in both cases, the aim of her research, the steps involved in carrying out the experiment, the questionnaire form used, the findings obtained and the recommendations advocated by the writer.

In her recommendations, she emphasized the role of the radio in assisting the mentally-retarded and blind children to appreciate music and songs and to accept life. Programmes featuring famous blind men should be broadcast for the benefit of blind children. Parents and officials were called upon to provide better care to handicapped children.

Welfare Centers - Guides Thereof

92. Cairo, 'Ain-Shams University, Center for Childhood Studies, "Guide to Children's Welfare Centers in Egypt", (Daleel Marakiz Ri'ayat Al-Atfaal Al-Mu'awwaqeen Fi Misr), Cairo, 1979, 24 pages.

Following an introduction on the reasons for compiling this Guide, a list was given of the bodies concerned with the handicapped in the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Health.

A record was given of the departments affiliated to the Sections of Special Education affiliated to the Ministry of Education which include the Department of Light, which cares for the blind and those suffering from feeble sight, the Department of Hope which caters for

the deaf, dumb and those suffering from hearing defects and the Department of Intellectual Education which is concerned with the mentally retarded.

Moving to the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Guide mentioned the centers and societies which, as affiliates of the Ministry, care for the mentally retarded, develop their physical fitness and qualify them to work in factories offering employment to the handicapped.

The Guide then reviewed the centers and hospitals which are run by the Ministry of Health for the welfare of the handicapped.

In a closing section, the Guide listed non-governmental societies which are concerned with the handicapped.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Development

93. Sharabi, Mohamed Rajab, "Higher Education and Society's Needs" (Al-Ta'leem Al-'Aali Wa-Ihtiyajaat Al-Mujtama'), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 27th year, Issue No. 9483, (December 15, 1979), p. 5.

This article deals with planning as a means for maintaining the equilibrium between the required qualities of secondary and higher education and the needs of the society and its economics. Here, the writer stressed the need for a strategy which would keep the balance between the quantitative expansion of education and the qualitative levels of such education.

He went on to say that secondary education should be so planned as to provide an ideal media for producing qualified professionals and tradesmen.

Dealing with the policy of admission in higher education, the writer explained the academic principles on which any efficient policy should be based, with due consideration given to the society's needs to manpower both for the sectors of production and services.

The writer concluded emphasizing the need for concentrated studies aimed at providing the human structural framework needed for production research and development.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Financing

94. Sharabi, Mohamed Rajab, "The Financing of Industrial Education", (Tamweel Al-Ta'leem Al-Sina'i), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 9423, (October 16, 1979), p. 5.

This article is concerned with the financing of industrial education in order that it could procure the necessary equipment, machinery and up-to-date facilities for the theoretical and practical studies conducted by industrial schools.

Any planning for the promotion of industrial education aimed at producing the required standards of technical skills and professional abilities, should take into consideration the aspect of financing, the writer said. Such planning should be made in close collaboration with production units to ensure that industrial education serves the best interests of industries, he added.

The writer then said that some other sources of financing should be found in order to alleviate the State's financial obligations. Possible sources include self and local financing, subsidies from industrial trade unions and production units, proceeds from the sale of the products manufactured in industrial schools and any other cooperative endeavour aimed at marketing school products and procuring modern equipment and machinery.

INDUSTRIAL SECONDARY SCHOOL

Establishment of - Legislations

95. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 174 of October 7, 1979 in Connection with the Establishment of an Industrial Secondary School Following the 3-Year System in the City of Mellawi, Governorate of Minya", Cairo, Minister's Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 2 pages.

By virtue of this Resolution, which consists of six articles, an industrial secondary school following the 3-year system is to be established in the City of Mellawi, Governorate of Minya.

Articles 1 and 2 decree the establishment of the school and determine its appellation.

The third article specifies the initial majors and authorises the introduction of new majors or the abolition of existing ones.

Article 4 specifies the pertinent law applicable to this school.

While the fifth article fixes the date on which the school is opened, Article 6 provides for the publication of the Resolution in the Official Gazette and its subsequent implementation.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Experimental - Establishment of - Legislations

96. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 175 of October 7, 1979 in Connection with the Establishment of Port-Said Experimental, Industrial Technical School Following the 5-Year System", Cairo, Minister's Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 1979, 2 pages.

This Resolution consists of eight articles.

Articles 1 and 2 provide for the establishment of the School in question, determine its location and define its name.

The third article lists the fields of specialization available in the School.

Article 4 specifies the procedure for introducing new fields of specialization.

The fifth article deals with the educational authorities responsible for determining the number of theoretical and practical subjects taught and the specific subjects contained in each field of specialization.

While the sixth article specifies the law applicable to the School, Article 7 fixes the date on which the School starts and the eighth and last article provides for the publication of the Resolution in the Official Gazette and its eventual implementation.

ISLAMIC RELIGION

Examinations - Teacher Training Colleges - Legislations

97. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Circular No. 129 Dated December 16, 1979 in Connection with the Requirements for Islamic Religion Examination in Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges in 1980", Cairo, Directorate-General for Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges, Ministry of Education, 1979, 8 pages.

Following a review of the general requirements for Islamic religion examinations in men and women teacher training colleges, the Circular elaborated the specific requirements, including the number of religious questions, the requirements to be fulfilled in the questions dealing with the Holy Quraan, the Prophet's Tradition, Islamic Jurisprudence, Unitarian Belief, inheritance, Islamic research, biographies, personalities in Islamic religion and religious factions.

The Circular then offered model examinations for the Department of Religious Education, Arabic Language and Social Sciences and for all other Departments of Teacher Training Colleges save the Literary Department.

LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS

See: 4, 63, 95-109, 146, 156, 160-162.

LEGISLATIONS

Basic Education Schools - Evaluation of Pupils

98. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Circular No. 116 of October 27, 1979 in Connection with the Evaluation of Pupils in Basic Education Schools", Cairo, Cabinet of the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Education for Primary Education and Teacher Training Colleges, Ministry of Education, 1979, 2 pages.

Rules adopted at the meetings held within the Ministry of Education on evaluating primary and preparatory pupils enrolled in basic education schools are set forth in this Circular which also indicated the

maximum and minimum for practical drills, school work and final examination grades and explained the manner in which these grades are distributed.

The Circular, further, set the rules for the promotion or failure of pupils in practical drills in both the primary and preparatory stages and showed how grades obtained in final examinations of such drills are incorporated into the gross total.

In conclusion, the Circular specified the date for putting into effect the rules contained therein.

Basic Education Schools - Practical Drills

99. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Circular No. 122 Dated November 10, 1977 in Connection with Practical Drills at Basic Education Schools", Cairo, Directorate-General for Financial and Administrative Orientation, Ministry of Education, 1979, 3 pages.

Dealing with practical drills in basic education schools, this Circular explained their aims and the manner in which these aims could be realized.

It also dealt with the role of educational directorates and administrations in supplying schools with the necessary raw material and tools and also in expending allocated funds.

Explaining the administrative procedure for storing raw material, the Circular defined the functions of school supply officer and of the teacher responsible for teaching practical drills.

Other subjects covered in the Circular include the procedure for tabulating handwork in inventory lists, sale and disposal of school handwork, payment of sales proceeds to the competent governmental bodies and handling of raw material supplied by the pupil himself.

Calligraphy Schools

100. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 189 Dated October 16, 1979 in Connection with Calligraphy School Regulation", Cairo, Minister's Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 1979, 10 pages.

This Resolution consists of 19 articles.

Articles 1-5 respectively deal with the object of calligraphy schools, their affiliation, the constitution of their boards and the functions and voting procedure of school boards.

The sixth article sets forth the qualifications to be fulfilled by teachers in calligraphy schools.

Article 7 is concerned with the system of financial and administrative orientation observed by this type of schools.

Articles 8-13 respectively deal with conditions of admission, system and duration of study, curriculum and school subjects and diplomas granted to graduating students.

The fourteenth article is concerned with school attendance and the measures to be taken in the event attendance conditions are not fulfilled.

Articles 15-17 deal with examinations, including discipline and supervisory committees, conditions for sitting for diploma examinations and dates set for examinations and projects required to be prepared by graduating students.

The eighteenth article prescribes the penalties applicable to students and the conditions for re-enrollment, while the nineteenth and last article deals with the publication of the Resolution, its implementation and the revocation of any provision to the contrary.

Constitution of Committees

101. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 233 of November 27, 1979 in Connection with the Constitution of a Committee on Population Problem and Family Planning Information", Cairo, Minister's Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 1979, 1 page.

This Resolution consists of three articles.

Article 1 deals with the constitution of a committee on population problem and family planning information and lists the names of its members.

The second article defines the Committee's functions and its role in following up and evaluating media activities in the field of population problem and family planning within the sector of education.

The third and last article deals with the Resolution's implementation and effective date.

Directives - School Magazines

102. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Circular No. 114 Dated October 23, 1979 Covering Directives for School Journalism in the School Year 1979/80", Cairo, Administration of School Journalism, Directorate-General of Educational Activities, Ministry of Education, 1979, 4 pages.

Following an introduction on the role of school journalism in advancing educational aims, the Circular indicated the steps to be taken to ensure that school magazines perform their function both as an information media and a cultural organ.

Towards this end, the Circular emphasized the importance of training on press work, technical guidance, press exhibitions, contests of various types, conferences and symposia and radio/TV service.

After describing the subjects to be contained in any press activity curriculum, the Circular indicated the manner in which press boards may be created in each educational directorate, defined the functions of such boards and urged educational directorates to establish a center for information data for the benefit of schools and pupils.

Directives on Theatrical Education

103. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Circular No. 113 of October 25, 1979 in Connection with the General Directives Regarding Theatrical Education in the School Year 1979/80", Cairo, Directorate of Theatrical Education, Directorate-General for Educational Activities, Ministry of Education, 1979, 4 pages.

Following an indication of the aims which the educational policy should pursue, the Circular described the basic trends of theatrical education and the considerations to be taken into account in preparing the working plans for theatrical education in the various Educational Directorates and Administrations.

The circular, further, emphasized the importance of local planning within the framework of the general directives, of raising the efficiency of dramatics supervisors, of supporting the various bodies dealing with theatrical education, of organizing dramatic performances on religious and national occasions, of organizing local contests for each stage of education and of formulating school plans and timetables relative to dramatics.

In conclusion, the Circular specified the particulars, plans and programmes which Educational Directorates and Administrations are required to furnish to the Directorate of Theatrical Education before the end of November 1979.

Equalization of Academic Qualifications

104. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 256 of December 25, 1979 in Connection with the Academic Equalization of Some Qualifications and Certificates", Cairo, Minister's Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 1979, 2 pages.

This Resolution, which consists of seven articles, is concerned with equalizing local and foreign certificates with corresponding Egyptian certificates at different levels of education.

Article 1 deals with the different certificates which are regarded as equal to the General Secondary Certificate from a scientific point of view.

The second article sets the academic standard of graduates of the Iron and Steel Company's apprenticeship centers.

Article 3 specifies the academic level of the Diploma of Agricultural Secondary Schools in the United Arab Emirates granted after 1975.

The fourth article is concerned with defining the academic level of graduates from the Armed Forces Training Centers which follow the 3-year system.

The fifth article equalizes the Industrial Preparatory Certificate with the Industrial Primary Certificate.

Article 6 equates between graduates of the school and center of horticulture and holders of the Agricultural Preparatory School Certificate.

The seventh and last article provides for the publication of the Resolution in the Official Gazette.

Fees for Athletic Activities

105. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Circular No. 126 Dated December 1, 1979 in Connection with the Payment of the Directorate-General for Physical and Military Education's Share from the Fees Collected from Athletic Activities", Cairo, Directorate-General for Financial and Administrative Orientation, Ministry of Education, 1979, 2 pages.

Following a review of the Ministerial Resolution No. 100 of 1979 in connection with athletic activities fees, the Circular explained the purpose for which such fee is collected and determined the amounts payable by each pupil in the various educational stages.

The Circular then explained the procedure for securing payment of the shares allotted to each educational directorate or administration and to the Directorate-General for Physical and Military Education and described the basis on which such shares are paid to each respective body.

In conclusion, the Circular indicated the duty of each educational directorate in insuring that the proper shares are promptly paid to each respective body.

Preparations for the New School Year - Opening of Adult Education Centers and Classes

106. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Circular No. 112 of October 13, 1979 in Connection with the Preparations for the School Year 1979/80 and the Opening of Classes and Centers for Adult Education", Cairo, Cabinet of the First Undersecretary of the Ministry of Education for Primary Education and Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges, Ministry of Education, 1979, 14 pages.

Towards rationalizing the Ministry of Education's policy in fighting illiteracy, the Circular set forth the working plan and guidelines for the forthcoming school year.

In this connection, the Circular stressed the need for implementing the annual plan for opening new classes as appropriated in the budget. It further indicated the steps to be taken in implementing this plan.

The Circular, further, indicated the necessary funds allocated for carrying out the literacy campaign and purchasing the necessary equipment for adult education classes.

Other subjects covered by the Circular include the steps to be taken for putting the academic design into effect, in holding tests according to the established schedule and in distributing curricula over the months of the year. They also cover the conditions for enrolments and for the selection of teachers and heads of centers, the responsibilities held by the Ministry of Education and department heads and the methods used in evaluating students and teachers.

In conclusion, the Circular explained the procedure for organizing work and keeping the students' records and files.

Primary School Supervisory Board - Functions

107. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Circular No. 115 of October 27, 1979 in Connection with Determining the Functions of Primary School Deputy Headmaster and Senior Teacher", Cairo, Cabinet of the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Education for Primary Education and Teacher Training Colleges, Ministry of Education, 1979, 3 pages.

The Circular began with an introduction explaining the reasons for putting it out.

Dealing first with the Deputy Headmaster, the Circular defined his functions in handling the administrative and technical aspects of the primary school and enumerated the records to be kept by him.

Moving to the senior teacher, the Circular defined his functions both before and after the opening of the school year and listed the records he is required to keep.

In conclusion, the Circular listed the records to be kept by the headmaster with a view to eliminating any duplication of work.

Promotion of Senior Teachers

108. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 188 of October 16, 1979 in Connection with the Appointment of Senior Teachers for the School Year 1979/80", Cairo, Minister's Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 1979, 3 pages.

This Resolution, consisting of six articles, deals with the conditions to be fulfilled in the appointment of senior teachers with a full teaching schedule in the various educational stages.

Article 1 specifies the conditions applicable to appointees in general secondary and technical schools and in teacher training colleges for men and women.

The second, third and fourth articles respectively deal with appointees in the preparatory and primary stages and with senior supervisory teachers.

Article 5 specifies the Governmental body responsible for the application of this Resolution while the sixth and last article is concerned with the aspects of implementation.

Technical School Curriculum Designs - Majors in Laboratory and Workshop Technology

109. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 222 of November 19, 1979 in Connection with Changes in the Curriculum Design, Maximum and Minimum Grades and Time Allotted for Answering Examination Questions in Certain Subjects Assigned to Students Majoring as Laboratory and Workshop Technicians", Cairo, Minister's Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 1979, 1 page + appendices.

This Resolution, consisting of three articles and appendices, is concerned with students majoring in laboratory and workshop technology in industrial schools following the 3-year system.

Article 1 sets forth the changes introduced in curriculum design as elaborated in the attached plan.

Changes introduced in maximum and minimum grades and in the time allotted for annual and diploma examinations are provided in Article 2 and detailed in the attached lists.

The third article deals with the Resolution's publication in the Official Gazette and fixes its effective date.

Annexes appended to the Resolution contained the curriculum design set for the above majors, the distribution of grades, examination time allotted for cultural subjects and for other subjects calculated in the total grades in annual and diploma examinations as well as the grades and examination time allotted for vocational training and workshop activities.

LIBRARIANS

Preparation

110. Ibrahim, Sa'id Imam, "The Training of Comprehensive Library Specialists", (I'daad Ikhsaei Al-Maktabah Al-Shamelah), Tanta, Faculty of Education, Tanta University, 1979, 354 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the Faculty of Education, Tanta University, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Education.

This dissertation consists of seven chapters.

The problem under discussion, the significance and scope of the problem in Egypt, the writer's postulates and methods are all contained in Chapter 1 which also presents a review of earlier research conducted on the same or related subjects.

The second chapter deals with the educational significance of training specialists in the contemporary world and points to their role in ensuring an effective media programme and in handling problems having bearing on educational communication processes.

In Chapter 3, the writer reviewed the requirements for training specialists for educational centers.

Chapter 4 deals with the training of specialists within the framework of the educational system in Egypt and reviews the curricula of the Department of Libraries and Documentation between 1956 and 1969. He explained why the present plans laid for the Department of Libraries are inadequate for training specialists. In the same chapter, he underlined library sciences as constituting a solid basis for specialist training.

The fifth chapter contains a review of the training plans and programmes prepared by the Ministry of Education and Educational Directorates for the benefit of librarians assigned to school libraries. In the same chapter, the writer described his field survey conducted by him for probing the role played by librarians in ensuring that school libraries are comprehensive.

Chapter 6 describes the manner in which training programmes intended for specialists of educational centers are designed and carried out. By way of example, he described the role played by Tanta Faculty of Education in training library specialists. In the same chapter, he reviewed a proposed programme for the Department of School Libraries where graduates are granted a professionalist diploma.

The seventh and last chapter carries the writer's recommendations which deal with the training of specialists for overcoming the shortage in librarians, with the development of the curricula of the Department of Libraries and Documentation and with showing more interest in training librarians and library inspectors.

The dissertation ended with a bibliographical list of references consulted by him in compiling his material.

MATHEMATICS

Creative Thinking

111. Saleh, Ahmed Mohamed Hassan 'Ali, "Comparative Study between Modern and Traditional Mathematics as to their Bearing on Creative Thinking in Mathematics", (Dirasah Muqaranah Bayn Al-Riyadiyyaat Al-Hadithah Wal-Riyadiyyaat Al-Taqleediyyah Min Haythu 'Ilaqatuha Bil-Tafkeer Al-Ibtikari Fil-Riyadiyyaat), Alexandria, Faculty of Education, Alexandria University, 1979, 99 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Psychology of the Faculty of Education, Alexandria University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation falls into six chapters and a number of appendices.

Chapter 1 consists of an introduction on what is meant by the topic under discussion and on the problem explored, the scope of the research, the steps taken in developing the subject and the definition of the terms occurring in the thesis.

In the second chapter, the writer explained the nature of creative thinking, its importance and its relation to certain variables. He, further, reviewed the content of both modern and traditional mathematics.

Chapter 3 presents a review of some earlier research conducted on similar or related subjects.

The fourth chapter is concerned with the experimental procedure, including the selection of an appropriate sample and the utilization of relevant tools.

The writer's conclusions are contained in Chapter 5.

In the sixth and last chapter, he gave an outline of the dissertation together with the recommendations adopted in the light of his findings.

In conclusion, the writer listed the reference material consulted in the compilation of his work and appended a test prepared by him for measuring creative thinking in mathematics.

Primary Education - Guide to Teacher
of Demography

112. Al-Shaikh, El-Sayyed Ahmed, "Guide to the Teacher of Demographic Education in Mathematics for the First through Sixth Year Primary", (Daleel Al-Mu'allim Fil-Tarbiyah Al-Sukkaniyyah Lil-Riyadiyyaat min Al-Saff Al-Awwal Hatta Al-Saff Al-Sades min Al-Marhalah Al-Ibtidaiyyah), by El-Sayyed Ahmed Al-Shaikh and Mohamed El-Sayyed Jamil, Cairo, Agency of Family Planning and Population, 1979, 47 pages.

- Booklet issued in a series entitled "Teacher's Guide to Environmental and Demographic Education".

Following an introduction on the terrible growth of the Egyptian population and an indication of how such growth overtaxes the State's resources, the document described the steps taken by the Ministry of Education in setting up the Office of Demographic and Environmental Education whose functions are of an informative and enlightening nature.

The Guide then explained the importance of injecting demographic concepts through proper educational methods in text books and curricula of mathematics and showed how this would develop the student's sense of judgement when he eventually decides on the size of his family. For the benefit of pupils in the first to third year primary, the Guide related some demographic concepts which are easily comprehensible when taught as part of mathematic. It urged the adoption of simple mathematical problems and exercises to ensure quick comprehension.

After giving examples of mathematical problems and exercises, the Guide listed a set of guidelines on the best approach used by teachers to teach these subjects.

NURSERIES

Development - Personal Traits

113. Mehanni, 'Adel Riad, "The Extent to which Nurseries are Effective in Developing some Personality Traits and Language Skills", (Mada Fa'iliyyat Dur Al-Hadanah Fi Tanmiyat Ba'd Simaat Al-Shakhsiyyah Wal-Maharaat Al-Lughawiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 154 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Mental Health of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University, Cairo for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of five chapters.

Chapter 1 states the problem under discussion, indicates its importance, explains the writer's presumptions and defines the terms and concepts mentioned in the text.

In Chapter 2, the writer dealt with the child's linguistic and social growth from the time of birth until he reaches the age of 6. He reviewed the stages, features and factors influencing child growth.

The third chapter deals with a review of some earlier studies and research written on related subjects.

Chapter 4 is devoted to the writer's experimental survey. Here, he described the features and proportions of the selected sample, the tools used in obtaining the necessary data and the various scales used in measuring the child's psychological and social growth. The writer also described the method adopted in his survey and the statistical appraisal of the results obtained.

In the fifth chapter, the writer reviewed and analyzed his findings, summarized the dissertation and listed his recommendations in which the writer advocated new programmes for nurseries to ensure that children develop their personal and social adjustment, that their mental and linguistic abilities are enhanced, that toys, films and cartoons are made use of in developing the child's general knowledge, that more mistresses are trained and recruited to oversee nurseries and kindergarten and that training sessions are held for all those working with children.

Following a bibliographical list of references, the writer appended copies of the questionnaire forms used in surveying the children's personal data and socio-economic level as well as the psychological, linguistic and personality tests used with children.

Impact

114. Mehanni, 'Adel Riad, "Nurseries and the Degree of their Effectiveness in Developing some Personality Traits and Linguistic Skills", (Mada Fa'iliyyat Dur Al-Hadanah Fi Tanmiyat Ba'd Simaat Al-Shakhsiyyah Wal-Maharaat Al-Lughawiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 122 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Mental Health of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation is elaborated in five chapters.

In the first chapter, the writer stated his problem, underlined the need to study it, described its scope and defined the terms and basic concepts occurring in it.

In Chapter 2, the writer dealt with the child's linguistic development from infancy to the age of six, indicating the different stages and symptoms of such development and the factors influencing it

Chapter 3 contains a review of some earlier research on the same subject which show nurseries' impact on the child's linguistic and social development from birth to the age of six. In the same chapter, the writer also reviewed some research which substantiate the positive effect of nurseries as well other research which disprove such effect.

The fourth chapter is devoted to the dissertation's experimental design. Here, the writer identified the sample selected and explained the justifications for such selection. He described the tools used in the experiment, the steps involved in carrying it out and the statistical approach to the findings. In the course of his survey, the writer probed the professions of children's parents in high level and popular nurseries.

In the fifth and last chapter, he reviewed and explained his conclusions and interpreted the results obtained from the psycho-linguistic abilities test and personality tests applied to children.

A set of tables, tests and questionnaires is appended to the dissertation together with the writer's bibliography.

See also: 13, 124.

PARENTAL ATTITUDES

Impact

115. Soliman, Sanaa Mohamed, "Acceptance by Gifted and Retarded Children of their Parents' Attitudes towards their Academic Accomplishment and how this Relates to Anxiety Level", (Taqabbul Al-Abnaa Al-Mutafawwiqeen Minhum Wal-Mutakhallifeen Li-Ittijahaat Aabaihim Nahwa Tahseelihim Al-Dirasi Wa-'Ilaqat Zalika Bi-Mustawa Al-Qalaq), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 130 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Psychology of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation is divided into 5 chapters.

In the first chapter, the writer underlined the importance of her research, stated the topic under review and defined the terms used being: parental attitudes, anxiety, academic accomplishment and acceptance.

Chapter 2 consists of a review of the earlier research undertaken on related subjects.

In her third chapter, the writer described the steps taken in developing her research, including her method, presuppositions, sample and tools.

The fourth chapter described the scale developed for measuring children's acceptance of their parents' attitudes towards their academic accomplishment, including father and mother imago.

Chapter 5 contains the writer's statistical treatment of her findings and an interpretation of her results in the light of the four postulates adopted.

The writer's results deal with the relation between academic accomplishment and children's acceptance of their parents' attitudes towards accomplishment, the statistical differences between gifted and retarded children of the same sex as to accomplishment and the degree of children's acceptance of parental attitudes (i.e. the father's and the mother's) towards academic accomplishment.

A list of bibliographical material used in the compilation of the writer's data is appended.

116. El-Deeb, Amirah 'Abdul 'Aziz, "Methods of Parental Upbringing and how it Relates to Children's Authoritarianism", (Asaleeb Al-Tanshiah Al-Walidiyyah Wa-'Ilaqatuha Bil-Tasallutiyyah Lada Al-Abnaa), Cairo, Islamic Faculty of Girls, Al-Azhar University, 1979, 165 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Social Psychology of the Islamic Faculty of Girls, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A.

This dissertation falls into six chapters.

The first chapter consists of an introduction, a review of the problem under discussion, an indication of its importance and a presentation of the presumptions and concepts used in the thesis.

Chapter 2 deals with the theoretical framework of the research, identifies the basic concepts connected with the subject and describes the process of child upbringing, socially, culturally, psychologically and physically. The writer also describes how upbringing has its bearing on the development of the child's personality and how the family and the father's and mother's relation with the child influence his upbringing. The writer, further, distinguished between the proper and improper methods of upbringing.

The third chapter deals with a review of earlier research dealing with the theory and practice of authoritarianism and with other cultural and comparative subjects touching upon family attitudes and reflecting on children's authoritarianism.

Chapter 4 deals with the writer's method in developing her subject and in selecting her sample and tools. Here, she described the authoritarianism scale, the parental attitudes scale and the traditional family attitude scale as well as the socio-economic level questionnaire, all of which were used by the writer in her field survey.

In the same chapter, the writer described her method of developing the subject and the statistical approach to her findings.

Chapter 5 is concerned with the writer's findings and their statistical appraisal.

The sixth and last chapter deals with differences between sexes in practicing authoritarianism.

The thesis ended with a bibliographical list and appendices containing the authoritarianism scale and the parental attitudes scale.

117. Mayasa, Mohamed Mustafa. "Parental Attitudes in Upbringing and their Relation to Children's Personality in the Different Socio-Economic Levels", (Al-Ittijahaat Al-Walidiyyah Fil-Tanshiaah Wa-Irtibatuha Bi-Shakhsiyyat Al-Abnaa Fil-Mustawayaat Al-Ijtima'iyyah Al-Mukhtalifah), Cairo, Faculty of Arts, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 285 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Psychology of the Faculty of Arts, 'Ain-Shams University, Cairo for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Psychology.

This dissertation falls into six chapters.

The first chapter sets forth the aim sought by the research, the writer's postulates, the topic's importance and scope and the meaning of the terms used throughout the thesis.

Chapter 2 explains the theoretical aspects of the research.

In Chapter 3, the writer reviewed some previous writings on parental attitudes and how they relate to upbringing and to the socio-economic standard of the family, with emphasis on the child's personality traits.

The fourth chapter deals with the practical aspect of the research, including the method used in developing the field survey, the assumptions put to test, the sample selected, the tools used and the steps involved in the survey.

The writer's findings are stated in Chapter 6 along with his own elucidations and recommendations.

These recommendations advocate an attitude on the part of parents to give children the feeling that they are loved, to treat them in fairness and equality, to avoid the practice of corporal punishment and to spare them any exposure to situations of emotional fits or struggle.

A list of the references used by the writer is appended, followed by the scale of parental attitudes in child upbringing, a questionnaire on personality traits and the scale of socio-economic family standard.

118. Dawoud, Fadiah Mahmoud Mustafa, "A Study of the Relation between Parental Attitudes and Self-Acceptance, Social Acceptance and Academic Adjustment among a Sample of Boys and Girls in Preparatory Schools", (Dirasat Al-'Ilaqah Bayn Al-Ittijahaat Al-Walidiyyah Wa-Taqqabul Al-Zaat Wa-Taqqabul Al-Aakhareen Wal-Tawafuq Al-Dirasi Lada 'Ayyenah min Talameez Wa-Tilmizaat Al-Madares Al-I'dadiyyah), Cairo, Islamic Faculty of Girls, Al-Azhar University, 1979, 217 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Psychology of the Islamic Faculty of Girls, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A.

This dissertation consists of six chapters.

Chapter 1 gives a general idea of the problem under survey, describes the writer's presumptions, underlines the significance of the subject, determines its scope and defines the terms used in the thesis.

The second chapter is devoted to the theoretical framework of the research. It defines the basic concepts relative to parental attitudes and explains the concepts of self and academic adjustment.

In Chapter 3 the writer reviewed a number of Arabic and foreign research written on the same subject.

Chapter 4 deals with the experimental aspect of the research. The writer explained her method, described the sample and tools used and reviewed all other steps involved in the field survey.

The results obtained and their appraisal are contained in Chapter 5.

The sixth and last chapter contains an outline of the thesis as well as the conclusions reached by the writer. These conclusions relate to the impact of parental attitudes on pupils in preparatory schools, whether such attitudes are of a authoritarian nature or are taking the form of excessive protectionism, negligence, spoiling, cruelty, infliction of psychological pain, reluctance or seggregation.

Applications made in her field survey are also described in the same chapter.

Following a list of Arabic and foreign reference books made use of in this research, the writer appended a series of appendices covering the parental attitudes scale, the concept of the self as understood by children, the questionnaire forms dealing with pupils' socio-economic level and the academic adjustment test applied in respect of preparatory pupils.

PHILOSOPHY CURRICULUM

Secondary Schools

119. Mahmoud, Su'ad Mohamed Fathi, "Suggested Philosophy Curriculum for the Literary Section of Secondary Education", (Muqarrar Muqtarah Fil-Falsafah Lil-Qism Al-Adabi Min Al-Marhalah Al-Thanawiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 168 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of seven chapters.

In the first chapter, the writer stated the problems under review, described his methodology and explained the meaning of humanities, philosophy, behaviour and the validity of the present philosophy curriculum in schools from an educational point of view.

Principles of curriculum design are elaborated in Chapters 2 to 5.

In Chapter 2, the writer described the nature of school subjects and the points of curricula requiring emphasis. She, further, indicated the manner in which such emphasis may be evaluated.

Chapter 3 is concerned with the Egyptian society and the developments it had underwent from the days of Arab-Islamic civilization and until the days in which Arab Nationalism emerged as a crystallized political concept. The writer also reviewed some international ideologies which corresponded to national interests.

Dealing in Chapter 4 with the requirements of secondary education, the writer mentioned the psychological needs of pupils, saying that

philosophy makes valuable contributions to the pupil's organic, mental, social and emotional development. Here, she elaborated on pupil's aptitudes and inclinations in the secondary stage.

In Chapter 5, the writer dealt with the methods adopted in some European countries in teaching philosophy. Philosophy curriculum and teaching methods in America, France, England and Russia were described. Commentaries on philosophy made by some educators and authors were cited.

The sixth chapter dealt with the type of knowledge and experience gained by pupils from studying philosophy and defined the aims sought from the teaching of this school subject.

Chapter seven is concerned with the designing of philosophy curriculum and the contents of a proper philosophy course. Here, the writer dealt with the historical approach to philosophy, the suitability of programmed education in teaching philosophy and the advisability of creating a healthy educational atmosphere conducive to success.

In conclusion, the writer listed the references used in compiling her material.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

Impact - Preparatory Level for Girls

120. El-Far, Nawal Hassan Ahmed, "Role of Physical Activities in Inculcating, Sublimating and Changing Motives of Youngsters in the Preparatory Stage", (Dawr Al-Nashaat Al-Riyadi Fi Tathbeet Wa-I'laa Wa-Tabdeel Al-Dawafi' Lada Al-Nashaa Fil-Marhalah Al-I'dadiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 341 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Physical Education.

This dissertation consists of six parts.

Part 1 indicates the importance and necessity of this research, explains its aims, presumptions and scopes and defines the terms occasioned therein.

In the second part, the writer dealt with physical education in the preparatory stage for girls, indicating its aims, concepts, courses and extra-curricular physical activities and reviewing some problems encountered by physical education in the stage concerned.

Part 3 deals with motives of human behaviour. Here, the writer indicated the types of primary and secondary motives and the step-by-step evolution of motives. He, further, reviewed some studies conducted previously on the dissertation's same topic.

The fourth part is devoted the practical aspect of the research. Towards carrying out her experiment, she described her method, the procedure adopted in collecting data, the manner in which the sample was selected and the stages in which the writer applied both the personal likes scale and the value test.

Part 5 explains the statistical laws applied and analyzes the data and results obtained regarding accomplishment, discipline, independence, self-contemplation, domination, sympathy, change and endurance. It also analyzes the results in connection with religious, political, economic, aesthetic, social and theoretical values.

In part 6, the writer reviewed her conclusions and recommendations regarding paying more attention to physical activities, enlightening masses on the importance of physical education in inculcating values in youngsters, encouraging girl students to exercise physical activities, extending more care to girls guides, developing youth centers and training instructors of physical education.

Appended to the dissertation are a set of scales for measuring personal likes and for diagnosing and testing values as well as a bibliographical list.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Creativeness

121. Reda, 'Aida Mohamed, "The Relation between Creative Thinking and Motor Expression in Modern Art Practices", (Al-'Ilaqah Bayn Al-Tafkeer Al-Ibtikari Wal-Adaa Al-Haraki Fil-Tamrinaat Al-Fanniyyah Al-Hadithah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 197 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Physical Education.

The first of the five chapters of this dissertation states the problem at hand, stresses the importance of studying it, reviews the writer's postulates and defines the terms used therein.

In the second chapter, the dissertation's theoretical framework is drawn. Here, the writer described the nature and elements of creativeness and the relation between intelligence and motivation on the one hand and creativeness on the other.

After discussing motor projection, she related the developments underwent by modern art practices, specifying the aims and characteristics of such practices.

In the same chapter, she reviewed some earlier studies written on related subjects.

Chapter 3 is concerned with the experimental aspect of the research. It describes the method adopted in carrying out the field survey, the manner in which the appropriate sample was selected and the justifications for such selection, and the tools used in the research.

Tests applied in the experiment included: superior intelligence test, creative thinking test, creative motor performance scale and other relevant tests.

In the same chapter, the writer described the steps taken in carrying out her field survey and in applying the foregoing tests.

The fourth chapter contains the results obtained and the analysis made by the writer of such results.

The writer's conclusions and recommendations are set out in Chapter 5. These deal with the need for developing the programmes of modern art practices in the Faculty's four years and for improving the methods of teaching and of evaluation of girl studies.

Following an outline of the dissertation, the writer listed her reference material and appended the tests and scales utilized in her experimental work.

132. Hafez, Ahmed Fuad Hassan, "Curriculum of the Faculty of Physical Education for Boys, Cairo University and its Impact on Students' Attitudes towards Physical Education", (Athar Al-Minhaj Al-Dirasi Bi-Kulliyyat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyyah Lil-Baneen Bi-Jami'at Al-Qahirah 'Ala Ittijahaat Al-Tullab Nahw Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyyah), Giza, Faculty of Physical Education for Boys, Helwan University, 1979, 158 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Boys, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

The first of the five chapters comprised in this dissertation is concerned with the problem under survey, its importance, aim, scope and hypotheses.

Chapter 2 deals with the theoretical setting of the research. Here, the writer describes the psychological attitudes and their meaning, stages, types, functions and constitution. He, further, described the psychological and social characteristics of attitudes, the methods of measuring them and their impact on conduct and on mental processes.

In the same chapter, the writer dealt with educational curricula and explained their meaning, types, importance to the State and the bases on which they are built, such being psychological, philosophical and social bases.

He also reviewed in this chapter the studies having bearing on his topic.

Chapter 3 describes the experiment undertaken by the writer. Here, he mentioned the steps taken to organize the experiment, the tools adopted, the sample chosen, the scales applied and the statistical laws utilized in drawing up conclusions.

In Chapter 4, the writer reviewed and analyzed his findings.

The writer's conclusions and recommendations are elaborated in Chapter 5. Here, the writer called for measuring students' attitudes prior to admission in faculties of physical education, reconsideration of curricula and formation of a committee comprising experts in P.E., educational processes and curricula for devising the appropriate plans for physical education faculties.

In conclusion, the writer listed the references in Arabic and foreign languages consulted in his research and appended a scale for measuring attitudes towards P.E. and a questionnaire form used in determining the amount of cultural information on sports commanded by students.

Elements of Bodily Fitness

123. Mazru', Salah Moussa, "Comparison between Elements of Bodily Fitness in Rural and Urban Regions of the Arab Republic of Egypt for Youngsters between the Age of 12 and 15", (Muqaranah bayna 'Anasir Al-Layaqah Al-Badaniyyah Bil-Reef Wal-Hadar Bi-Jumhuriyyat Misr Al-'Arabiyyah Lil-Nashaa min 12-15 Sanah), Giza, Faculty of Physical Education for Boys, Helwan University, 1979, 107 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Boys in Giza, Helwan University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

This dissertation consists of five chapters.

The first chapter signifies the importance of the present research, underlines the need for it and defines its scope, postulates, assumptions and basic concepts.

In his second chapter, the writer explained the meaning and constituents of bodily fitness and described the characteristics of bodily, motor, mental, social and emotional growth among children. He, further, reviewed earlier studies on the same or related subjects.

Chapter 3 is devoted to an explanation of the writer's method in developing his topic, selecting his sample and applying the pertinent tests for measuring bodily fitness.

In Chapter 4, the writer indicated the statistical laws and formulas used and the results obtained from the research.

Chapter 5 contains an outline of the dissertation as well as the writers conclusions and recommendations on the need for formulating programmes of physical education consistent with the environment, for equipping schools with the necessary facilities for pursuing adequate athletic activities and also for ensuring better coordination between schools and youth centers.

Appended to the dissertation are a bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the writer and appendices containing the statistical tables used in drawing the necessary conclusions.

Impact on Children in Nurseries

124. Fayed, Nabilah El-Sayyed Mansour, "Impact of Guided Physical Activities on Motor Development and Social Adaptation in the Pre-School Stage", (Athar Al-Nashaat Al-Riyadi Al-Muwajjah 'Ala Al-Numuww Al-Haraki Wal-Takayyuf Al-Ijtima'i Li-Marhalat Ma Qabl Al-Madrasah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 214 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Physical Education.

This dissertation consists of five chapters and a number of appendices.

Chapter 1 underlines the importance of the topic under study, defines the aim of the research, explains its hypotheses and gives the proper definitions of the terms used.

In Chapter 2, she dealt with the theoretical framework of her study. After indicating the importance of physical activities in the pre-school stage, she described the characteristics of growth among pre-school children between 3 and 5 years of age and the factors influencing their motor development, then reviewed earlier research dealing with related subjects.

The third chapter is concerned with the practical aspect of her research. Here, the writer explained her method, her approach to the experiment undertaken and the procedure used in carrying out the experiment and in selecting the sample and tools.

Chapter 4 consists of a statistical survey of the results obtained by the writer, together with an explanation of the method used in deriving statistics from such results.

In the fifth chapter, she explained the results reached and proposed some recommendations being: to formulate a programme of physical activities for the pre-school level affording children an opportunity to develop proper bodily growth, to ensure continuous evaluation of

the training programmes designed for teachers, to admit more girl students in the Department of Nurseries in Teacher Training Colleges and to emphasize graduate courses in physical education.

Following a list of references consulted by the writer, she appended the tests and scales used in her experiment, being: draw-a-man test, social maturity scale, adaptometer and motor development test.

Impact of Handball on Pupils - Primary Schools

125. 'Ali, Ihab Hassan Mahmoud, "Impact of Practicing Handball on the Bodily Growth of Children between 9 and 12", (Taatheer Mumarasat Kurat Al-Yadd 'ala Al-Numuw Al-Badani Lil-Atfaal min 9-12 Sanah), Giza, Faculty of Physical Education for Boys, Helwan University, 1979, 148 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Boys in Giza, Helwan University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

This dissertation falls into five parts.

Part 1 sets forth the general framework of the thesis, explains its aims, presumptions and assumptions and scope and defines the terms used throughout the research.

In Part 2, the writer drew the theoretical framework of his work and explained what is meant by play, motor skills and laws governing the child's stages of growth.

Elaborating on child growth, he defined late and pre-late childhood and showed how drills affect the human being as a whole and his respiratory, blood circulation and muscular systems. He also reviewed some theoretical studies akin to his topic.

Part 3 deals with the experimental aspect of the dissertation. Here, the writer explained his method of research, steps taken to develop his field survey, means used in the compilation of his data and selection of his sample and the yardsticks for measuring his results.

In Part 4, he reviewed the results obtained the important of which is the existence of differences in physical growth between children practicing handball and non-practicing children. These differences were found to have statistical significance in his research.

The fifth and last part contains the writer's deductions and recommendations. In this connection, he called for inclusion of handball as part of physical education curriculum in primary schools, spreading this game in clubs, youth centers and popular yards and directing serious attention to the selection of trainers.

Following an outline of the dissertation, the writer listed his references in Arabic and foreign languages and appended the questionnaire forms used in his field survey for the purpose of measuring the morphological aspects of the sample and for drawing the pertinent conclusions regarding such aspects.

Impact of Motor Activity - Primary Schools

126. Rushdi, Salwa Mohamed, "Impact of Motor Activity Programmes on Children's Aggressive Behaviour in the Primary Stage of Education", (Athar Barnamij Al-Nashaat Al-Haraki 'Ala Al-Suluk Al-'Udwani Li-Atfaal Al-Marhalah Al-Ibtidaiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 137 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Physical Education.

The first of the six chapters comprised in this dissertation states the problem under discussion, indicates its importance, describes the aims sought from this research, its presuppositions, assumptions and scope and gives the relevant meanings of the terms used.

Chapter 2 is devoted to the theoretical framework of the research. Here, the writer explained the meaning of personality, normal and abnormal behaviour, aggressiveness, features of aggressive behaviour, bodily, motor, mental, linguistic, emotional and social development and concept, aims and activities of physical education.

In Chapter 3, the writer reviewed some earlier research conducted on aggressiveness and physical education.

Chapter 4 is devoted to the field survey in which the writer explained the method adopted in the building and standardization of the aggressive behaviour scale applied to children in the primary stage between the age of 9 and 12.

In the fifth chapter, the writer explained her method in developing the practical aspect of her research, including her plan, practical steps involved in the experiment and the sample chosen for the purpose of this survey.

Chapter 6 contains the writer's findings and interpretations.

Recommendations advocated by the writer deal with the need for emphasizing physical education in the various institutes of education in general and in particular in the primary stage, emphasizing physical education among children with aggressive behaviour, emphasizing programmes for relieving and lessening tension and emphasizing the educator's role in assisting children possessed with aggressive behaviour.

Following a list of reference material consulted by the writer, a number of appendices were supplemented containing her scale for measuring aggressive behaviour among children between the age of 9 and 12 and a proposed programme for the motor activity of children in the primary stage between the age of 9 and 12.

Mentally Retarded

127. Soliman, Brexan Osman Hussein, "Physical Exercises and their Impact on the Mental and Bodily Development of the Intellectually Handicapped", (Athar Al-Tamrinaat Al-Badaniyyah 'Ala Tatawwur Al-Numuw Al-'Aqli Wal-Jismi Lil-Mu'awwaqeen Fikriyyan), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 101 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

This dissertation consists of four chapters.

Chapter 1 deals with the general framework of the thesis, including the topic to be surveyed, the aim of the research, the assumptions

and presumptions used and the definition of the terms occurring in the research.

The second chapter sets the theoretical framework of the study. It defines the exercises used and indicates their objects and significance. It deals, as well, with growth and its general characteristics, influencing factors, trends, stages and rates and bodily and mental requirements. In the same chapter, the writer described the methods of measuring intelligence and the relation between intelligence and mental growth. She defined the mentally retarded, described their characteristics, indicated their different classifications and showed how they are looked after.

The third chapter deals with the field survey, including the different steps taken, the tools used, the scope covered and the sample selected.

In her fourth chapter, the writer discussed the results obtained from her experiment, including the rate of bodily growth and intelligence of the members of the sample and the relation between improved levels of intelligence and elements of bodily fitness.

Recommendations adopted by the writer call for physical exercises especially devised for the handicapped, provision of the necessary equipment for implementing the proposed exercises, developing responses and senses among children, full utilization of children's ordinary energies, creating motives for engagement in physical and sports activities among the mentally retarded with a view to improving their intellectual standard and, lastly, sending scholars to advanced countries for specialization in special education.

Following a bibliographical list of references, the writer appended a set of tests including the a priori and a posteriori, Stanford-Binet, the American Society for Physical and Health Education and Indiana multi fitness tests.

Personality - Impact

128. Isma'il, Magda Mohamed, "Comparative Study between some Personality Variables and Motor Accomplishment in the Drills, Gymnastics and Motor Expressions of Girl Students in Physical Education Faculties", (Dirasah Muqaranah bayna ba'd Mutaghayyeraat Al-Shakhsiyyah Wal-Tahseel Al-Haraki Fil-Tamrinaat Wal-Jumbaz Wal-Ta'beer Al-Haraki Li-Talibaat Kulliyyaat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 181 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Physical Education.

This dissertation consists of six chapters.

In her first chapter, the writer stated her problem, explained the importance of surveying it, indicated the aims and postulates of her research and defined the terms used in it.

The second chapter is concerned with the theoretical framework of the research. Here, the writer dealt with intelligence, creativeness and inclination towards bodily activity, all of which are dealt with as personality variables. She, further, described the relation between accomplishment and distinction.

In Chapter 3, the writer reviewed earlier research on the relation between intelligence and motor accomplishment, between creativeness and accomplishment and between personality trends and traits and motor accomplishment.

Chapter 4 deals with the experimental aspect of the research. Here, the writer described how she choose her sample, indicated its characteristics, reviewed the tools used in the research and showed the manner in which such tools were applied to the experiment.

The statistical results obtained from the research and their interpretation are covered in Chapter 5.

The sixth and last chapter contains the writer's recommendations on the necessary psychological, health and physical tests required before admission of girls in faculties of physical education, on emphasizing programmes conducive to the development of girls' creative features, adoption of system of counselling and psychological guidance and caring for distinguished girl students in faculties of physical education.

Appended to the thesis are a bibliographical list of reference books, a list of personality traits and measurements and tests of activity inclinations and personality dimensions of adults.

129. El-Sweifi, Ahmed Mustafa Ahmed, "Motor Ability of Beginners in the Sport of Swimming and its Relation to Personality Traits", (Al-Qudrah Al-Harakiyyah Lil-Nashieen Fi Riyadat Al-Sibanah Wa-'Ilaqatuha Bi-Simaat Al-Shakhsiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 132 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

The first of the six chapters of this dissertation sets the theoretical framework of the research. After defining motor ability and personality, the writer described the methods used in measuring personality and the aims of such measurement. She, further, explained the factors entering into personality formation, described personality traits and talked on the sample's development characteristics.

In Chapter 2, the writer reviewed, criticized and analyzed the earlier research dealing with related subjects.

The third chapter is concerned with the research itself: its problem, aims, significance, scope, presumptions and assumptions.

Chapter 4 deals with the method applied in the research and found more consistent with the sample selected.

In the fifth chapter, the writer reported his findings as concerns the relation between the motor ability of beginning swimmers and personality traits and discussed these findings. He also introduced his recommendations and conclusions in which he emphasized the need for measuring personality traits and testing swimmers.

Following a list of the references on which the writer heavily leaned in the compilation of his data, he appended the feature profile test used in the research.

130. Fakhri, Samiha Khalil, "Proposed Programme for Athletic Activity and how it Affects the Bodily Fitness of those Suffering from Bilharzia in the Preparatory Stage in the Town of Badrashain", (Athar Barnamij Muqtarah Lil-Nashaat Al-Riyadi 'ala Al-Layaqah Al-Badaniyyah Li-Marda Al-Bilharsia Lil-Marhalah Al-I'dadiyyah Bi-Markaz Al-Badrashain), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 178 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Physical Education.

This dissertation is divided into five chapters and a number of appendices.

In her first chapter, the writer introduced her topic, explained its aims and significance and described the assumptions, presumptions and scope of the research.

Chapter 2 was devoted to a review of related studies and research.

In Chapter 3, the writer described the steps taken in carrying out her field survey including the method adopted, the sample selected, the procedure used in collecting the pertinent data and the steps involved in carrying out her experiment.

Chapter 4 contains the results obtained from the research and an explanation of their implications.

The fifth and last chapter contained the writer's conclusions and recommendations on the need for regular medical examination of pupils in the preparatory stage, for formulating athletic programmes aimed at improving the bodily fitness of pupils enrolled in this stage, for devising special programmes for pupils suffering from bilharzia, spreading rural clubs in villages and enlightening pupils on health care through schools and information media.

The writer appended to her thesis an outline in Arabic and English and a bibliographical list of the Arabic and foreign books consulted in the preparation of this work.

131. Tirah, Waguihah Mohamed Sid-Ahmed, "Relation between the Sociometric Position of Girl Students in the Faculty of Physical Education and some of their Emotional and Psycho-Somatic Aspects", (Al-'Ilaqah Bayn Al-Makanah Al-Sociometriyyah Wa-Ba'd Al-Jawanib Al-Infi'aliyyah Wal-Saicosomatiyyah Li-Talibaat Kulliyyat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 275 pages + 15 pages in English.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

This dissertation consists of 5 chapters.

Chapter 1 introduces the problem at hand, indicates the need for surveying it, explains the aims, scope, presumptions and assumptions of the research and defines physical education and the girls receiving their training in it.

In the second chapter, the writer reviewed some theoretical studies related to the subject under study.

Chapter 3 sets forth the practical survey conducted by the writer, including her method, the selection of a sample and the means of collecting, explaining and processing data.

The fifth and last chapter contains the writer's conclusions in connection with the relation between the student's sociometric position and emotional and psychosomatic disturbances.

Recommendations adopted by the writer include: proper selection of girl students in faculties of physical education and use of sociometric methods in measuring their progress in human relations and in distributing girl students on the appropriate branches.

Then followed a bibliographical list of the Arabic and foreign references consulted by the writer as well as appendices containing a sociometric test and some other relevant tests.

132. Ibrahim, Magda El-Sayyed Mahmoud, "Practicing Permanent Training and its Impact on Minimizing the Time Lost in the Teaching of Physical Education in the Preparatory Stage", (Athar Istikhdam Al-Tadreeb Al-Mastri Fi Taqleel Al-Waqt Al-Dai' Fi Dars Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyyah Lil-Marhalah Al-I'dadiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 139 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

This dissertation comprises five chapters.

In the first chapter, the writer explained the aim, significance, presumptions, assumptions and necessity of this research and defined the terms used in it.

The theoretical aspect of the research is covered by Chapter 2 which deals with the aims of teaching physical education, the methods used in organizing such education and the pros and cons of the traditional method of teaching P.E. in Egyptian schools.

In the same chapter, she dealt with the system of permanent training, indicated its different methods and types and underlined its advantages.

She ended the second chapter with a review of earlier studies and research conducted on related subjects.

The third chapter deals with the experiment undertaken by the writer. Here, the writer explained her method, the manner in which she selected her sample, the steps taken for collecting the necessary data, the actual performance of the experiment and the sorting out of the information contained in questionnaire forms.

In Chapter 4, the writer explained the manner in which she has tabulated and analyzed the data collected and indicated the specific presumptions which have been substantiated by the questionnaire.

The fifth and last chapter contains the writer's own recommendations on the basis of her research, where she advocated practicing permanent training as a basic part of the curriculum of physical education in preparatory schools. She also called for adopting permanent training as one of the practical subjects taught in the Faculty of Physical Education.

Appended to the dissertation are a bibliographical list and the relevant questionnaire form.

133. Mikhail, Munirah Nurqos, "Enhancing Effectiveness of Physical Education Lessons through the Method of Continuous Training and its Impact on Bodily Fitness; Experimental Study Conducted on Girls in the Preparatory Stage", (Ziyadah Fa'iliyyat Dars Al-Tarbiyah Al-Badaniyyah Bistikhdam Al-Tadreeb Al-Dairi Wa-Athar Zalika 'Ala Al-Layaqah Al-Badaniyyah; Dirasah Tajribiyyah 'Ala Tilmeezaat Al-Marhalah Al-I'dadiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 271 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Physical Education.

This dissertation is comprised of five chapters and a number of appendices.

Chapter 1 states the problem at hand, underlines its significance and defines the writer's aims, postulates and terms used in the thesis.

In her second chapter, the writer dealt with the theoretical framework of the research, including the development of physical education lessons in the preparatory level as well as the aims, contents, organization and teaching methods of P.E. She also reviewed some earlier research conducted on related topics.

Chapter 3 deals with the experimental survey. She described her method and design, introduced her sample and its characteristics, reviewed the tools used in the survey and reported on the progress done in carrying out the survey.

In the fourth chapter, she reviewed and analyzed her findings and indicated the statistical laws applied in the research.

The fifth and last chapter contains a discussion of the results reached by the writer dealing with the impact of continuous training on bodily fitness, the importance of developing physical education courses by the faculties of physical education and the Ministry of Education's Administrations of Curricula and Physical Education, the need to concentrate on developing bodily features in the primary stage and the introduction of regular training courses to the teachers to familiarize them with modern teaching methods.

Following a list of bibliographical material, the writer appended the questionnaire form used in collecting data and a list containing preparatory schools for girls in North Cairo Directorate.

Teaching Methods - Problems of - Primary Schools

134. Ghanem, Samia Mohamed Soliman, "Study on Some Problems of Physical Education in Primary Schools in the Egyptian Rural Areas of Menufiyyah Governorate", (Dirasah Li-Ba'd Mushkilaat Dars Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyyah Fil-Madares Al-Ibtidaiyyah Fil-Reef Al-Misri, Muhafazat Al-Menufiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 155 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

The topic of this dissertation is discussed in five chapters.

Chapter 1 constitutes an introduction to the subject. It states the problem under survey, underlines its significance, indicates the impending need to such research, explains the assumptions, presumptions, aims and scope of the study and defines the terms used in it.

The second chapter sets the theoretical framework of the research. It deals with the rural society in Egypt and the educational problems encountered in the primary stage, with an indication of the child's growth in this stage.

Other subjects covered in this chapter include aims of physical education and the systems used in instruction in the primary stage as well as a review of the earlier work on this and related subjects.

Chapter 3 is devoted to the field survey undertaken by the writer. It explains her method of research, the steps taken in conducting the survey, the selection of the sample in question, the methods used in collecting the relevant particulars, the formulation of questionnaire forms for obtaining the views of instructors and specialists and the manner in which these questionnaire forms were circulated among the respective groups.

In her fourth chapter, she related the statistical laws used in her research and described the methods used in tabulating statistical data and in the interpretation and verification of her findings.

The fifth and last chapter contains an outline of the dissertation together with the writer's recommendations. In her recommendations, she called for recruiting instructors in their native towns for working in the same locality, providing easy transportation facilities to instructors, considering physical education as a credit subject in daily school work, teaching physical education throughout the academic year, providing health insurance to pupils and putting a ceiling on the number of pupils accommodated in one class.

Appended to the thesis are the writer's bibliography covering Arabic and foreign books consulted in the research and the questionnaire forms used in surveying the views of instructors and specialists.

Technical Guidance

135. Abul 'Ela, Samia 'Abdul 'Aziz, "Technical Guidance Exercised by the Teachers and Inspectors of Physical Education", (Al-Tawjeeh Al-Fanni Lada Mudarrisee Wa-Muwajjihee Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Boys, Helwan University, 1979, 171 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Boys, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

This dissertation comprises six chapters.

Chapter 1 states the problem under review, stresses the importance of studying it, explains the aims of the research and defines its scope.

The second chapter sets the theoretical framework of the thesis, explains the meaning, principles and methods of technical guidance and reviews earlier research undertaken on the same subject.

In Chapter 3, the writer reviewed the existing system of technical guidance.

Chapter 4 is devoted to the field survey carried out by the writer. He described his method and tools and explained the statistical laws used in the process.

The fifth chapter contains the writer's findings obtained from the field survey as well as his analysis thereof.

Chapter six is concerned with the theoretical and field conclusions reached by the writer and with an interpretation of them.

The writer's recommendations follow. These deal with the functional duties of technical guidance leaders, the policy pursued in nominations and appointments to technical guidance jobs, the duties assigned to each inspector and the coordination between the central level of technical guidance and faculties of physical education.

In conclusion, the writer appended a bibliographical list of reference material as well as the pertinent appendices which included a questionnaire circulated among physical education inspectors and an explanation of the provisions of Ministerial Resolution No. 180 of 1973 in connection with technical guidance in the teaching process.

Woman's Inclination

136. Ibrahim, Leila Sayyed 'Abdul Salam, "Inclination of the Egyptian Girl towards Physical Education; Concept and Profession", (Ittijahaat Al-Fatat Al-Misriyyah nahw Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyyah Mafhuman Wa-Mihnatan), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, 1979, 228 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Physical Education.

This dissertation comprised six chapters.

Chapter 1 stated the problem under survey and indicates the scopes, assumptions, presumptions, aims and significance of this research.

In the second chapter, the writer reviewed some earlier research which dealt with related topics.

Chapter 3 is concerned with the experiment undertaken by the writer. In it are explained the methods used, the sample selected, the measures adopted, the reliability of such measures and the statistical formulae employed.

In the fourth chapter, the writer reviewed the results obtained from her survey, including the difference between rural and urban girls as to adoption of physical education as a career and the girls' inclinations towards physical education both as a theoretical concept and as a practical career.

The fifth chapter contains a discussion of the conclusions reached and a review of the recommendations advocated by the writer. These recommendations called for paying more attention to physical education in all stages of feminine education, changing the present system of admission under which general secondary girls are admitted in Faculties of Physical Education, improving the curricula in such Faculties and expanding general awareness of the importance of physical education in rural communities.

The sixth and last chapter includes an outline, a bibliographical list and copies of the questionnaire forms used in the polls and the specific measures utilized by the writer.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Development Thereof

137. Tulbah, Gaber Mahmoud, "Project for Developing Nurseries and Kindergarten in the Governorate of Daqahliyyah", (Mashru' Li-Tatweer Dur Al-Hadanah Wa-Riyad Al-Atfaal Fi Muhafazat Al-Daqahliyyah), Mansurah, Faculty of Education, Mansurah University, 1979.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles, Faculty of Education, Mansurah University for obtaining the degree of M.A.

In developing his dissertation, the writer conducted two field surveys, one among parents and guardians of children enrolled in nurseries aimed at discerning problems obstructing larger enrollment and exploring their views on the possible development of nurseries and the second among nursery supervisors with a view to finding out the problems hindering demand on teaching jobs in such institutions and also exploring their views on how to improve nurseries.

As an introduction to his paper, the writer related the history of nurseries and kindergarten in the Governorate of Daqahliyyah from their beginnings up to this date.

In order that nurseries and kindergarten may be so developed as to fulfill their different educational, psychological and social functions, the writer proposed some procedural criteria which would serve as guidelines ensuring efficient educational work in such institutions. These criteria are based on an analytical study of educational concepts on pre-school education and also of some contemporary trends in child upbringing in certain advanced countries.

In conclusion, the writer advanced a project aimed at modernizing and developing nurseries and kindergarten in the Governorate of Daqahliyyah.

Principles

138. 'Ebeid, Ilham Mustafa Mohamed, "The Psychological and Social Principles of Nurseries and Kindergarten in Egypt", (Al-Usus Al-Nafsiyyah Wal-Ijtima'iyyah Li-Dur Al-Hadanah Wa-Riyad Al-Atfal Fi Misr), Alexandria, Faculty of Education, Alexandria University, 1979, 255 pages + 22 pages in English.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Psychological Principles of the Faculty of Education, Alexandria University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation falls into six chapters.

Chapter 1 states the problem under consideration, indicates the need to study it, specifies the aims of the research and defines the terms used in it.

The second chapter contains a historical background of pre-school education in the Egyptian society and indicates that such education has passed from the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour to that of the Ministry of Education.

Chapter 3 is devoted to the psychological and social principles of pre-school education. In this connection, the writer described the characteristics of bodily, mental and emotional development of the child, the requirements for such development and the family's role in pre-school education.

In the fourth chapter, the writer reviewed some earlier research in Arabic and foreign languages on related subjects, critically viewing them.

Chapter 5 is concerned with the writer's field survey. She described her method, sample and tools and analyzed the results obtained from the survey.

The writer's recommendations are contained in Chapter 6. These deal with the educational systems applied in nurseries, with school buildings, tools, furniture and equipment, with the children themselves, with curricula and with the staffing of nurseries from the principal down to the instructors.

Following a bibliography, she appended five questionnaire forms and an English outline of the thesis.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

139. Gabr, Mohamed, "Dar Al-'Ulum Group Objects to Turning Governmental Primary Schools into English Language Schools Exacting Tuition Fees", (Jama'at Dar Al-'Ulum Tu'arid Tahweel Madares Ibtidaiyyah Rasmiyyah ila Madares Lil-Lughah Al-Injliziyyah Bi-Nasrufaat), "Al-Rayed", (Teachers' magazine), 24th year, Issue No. 4, (December 1979), p. 4.

As an introduction to his article, the writer explained the significance of Arabic as the national language of Egypt and called for paying more attention to its teaching.

In this connection, he cited the views of educators on the study of more than one language at an early age, saying that this overtaxes the child's abilities and scatters his energies.

The writer then related the history of Arabizing education in Egypt since 1909 when Primary education was transformed from English into Arabic and until the Law of Public Education No. 68 was promulgated in 1968.

Moving to foreign language schools established by the Ministry of Education, the writer showed their impact on Arabic, on equal educational opportunities, on the dissolution of differences between the society's classes and on the withdrawal of qualified teachers from Governmental schools to work in private language schools, only to conclude that certain rules should be observed in teaching foreign languages in the secondary stage, adding that the Faculty of Dar Al-'Ulum does not favour any emphasis on foreign languages at the expense of Arabic in primary education.

PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT

140. Dawoud, 'Aziz Hanna, "Development Problems", (Mushkilaat Al-Numuw), in "Psychological and Educational Studies and Readings", (Dirasaat Wa-Qiraat Nafsiyyah Wa-Tarbawiyyah), Cairo, The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1979, pp. 97-131.

The particular article dealt with in this review is the one on development problems. Here, the writer described what is meant by development problems, discussing in particular the problems of bodily, mental, emotional and social development.

Problems encountered by children in the process of their growth and development include: cradle problems such as inability of the baby to control stool movements, thumb sucking and obstinance.

Problems of the nursery period include: aggressive and withdrawn behaviour, bed-wetting, nail biting and thumb sucking.

Problems of late childhood in the primary level include absenteeism, late arrival, anger, scolastic retardation and delinquency.

Problems of early adolescence include: inability to exercise self-control, introversion and school desertion.

In conclusion, the writer dealt with the problems of adolescence which include aggressive behaviour, delinquency and introversion.

PSYCHOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Drives

141. El-Bagouri, Nadia Mohamed Hassan, "Impact of Drives on Improving the Standard of Girl Students in the Faculty of Physical Education in Swimming", (Athar Al-Dafi'iyyah 'ala Tahseen Mustawa Talibaat Kulliyyat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyyah Fi Riyadat Al-Sibahah), Cairo, Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, 1979, 109 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls, Helwan University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

This dissertation falls into five chapters.

Chapter 1 contains an introduction on the topic at hand and on its significance, aims, problems, assumptions and scope. It also contains definitions of the terms used in the research.

The theoretical framework of the research is set forth in Chapter 2 in which the writer explained the concepts of drives, motives, incentives, causes and reward and indicated the differences between all these concepts. She, further, explained the functions of drives and how they relate to sports in general and swimming in particular and reviewed some earlier research conducted on related subjects.

In Chapter 3, the writer dealt with the field survey undertaken by her. She described her method, applications, questionnaires and experiments.

The fourth chapter contains the results obtained by the writer and the interpretations attributed to them.

The writer's recommendations are set forth in Chapter 5. They deal with the importance of drives in teaching swimming to beginners and the need for formulating a method whereby swimming skills are taught through the application of drives.

In conclusion, the writer listed the reference material consulted in the compilation of her work, both in Arabic and in foreign languages and appended the grades assigned by the boards of judges to the experimental and controlling group.

PSYCHOTHERAPY

142. Hammuda, Husamuddin Mahmoud 'Azab, "Modern Behavioural Treatment: Review and Criticism", (Al-'Ilaaj Al-Suluki Al-Hadeeth; 'Ard Wa-Naqd), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, 1979, 236 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Mental Health of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Education.

Following an introduction on the relation between mental health and education and the need for an analytical study of psychology for the sake of developing it, the writer explained the subject at hand and the method used in elaborating it.

The text of the dissertation is then developed in four chapters.

Chapter 1 contains a historical review of behavioural treatment.

The second chapter is devoted to the theoretical framework of behavioural treatment. Here, the writer distinguished between the theory of personality and that of neurosis. He then defined the terms used in his research paper.

In the third chapter, the writer reviewed some applications and research having bearing on his topic.

The fourth and last chapter deals with major critical issues, mainly general theoretical and empirical issues.

The dissertation ended with the writer's bibliography and an appendix containing a list of the principal terms used in behavioural treatment.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

143. Abu Karam, Fathallah, "Why Didn't Religious Education in Schools Prove Successful?", (Limaza Lam Yanjah Tadrees Al-Deen Bil-Madares?), "Al-Rayed" (Teachers' magazine), 24th year, Issue No. 4, (December 1979), pp. 33-34.

Commenting on an article appearing in "Al-Ahram" newspaper on religious teachings in schools and on a speech by the President in a youth camp in the course of which he touched upon religious teaching, the writer said that, so far, religious teaching in Egyptian schools has been a failure.

Following a description of the present conditions of religious education in schools and an explanation of the reasons why pupil lack interest in this subject, the writer said that the inclusion of the grades obtained in religious education in the gross total of public examination grades would be instrumental in generating pupils' interest both in this school subject and in outside readings on religion.

Moving to mass media, the writer underlined the importance of emphasizing religious and moral values in all material addressed to the public. Likewise, teachers of religion should set a good example to pupils in their personal conduct both on campus and outside.

Concluding his article, the writer said that teachers of religion should always endeavour to present their subject in an attractive and appealing manner in class.

SCHOLARS

Problems

144. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Local Rather than Overseas Scholarships; A University Issue", (Al-Ba'thaat Al-Dakiliyyah Badalan Min Al-Ba'thaat Al-Kharijiyyah; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 583, (December 1, 1979), pp. 40-41.

Following a review of the programmes devised in the new 5-Year Plan for the academic qualification of university demonstrators and teachers, the writer quoted a statement by the Minister of Education on the number of university professors and their proportion to the number of students as well as the number of Egyptian students pursuing post-graduate work abroad, whether on scholarships or fellowships.

For the sake of comparison, the writer then reviewed the number of Egyptians on overseas scholarships in 1973, 1975 and 1977, pointing to the fact that a certain percentage of them has failed to return.

Interviewed by the writer, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Higher Education for Cultural Relations described the features of the new plan devised for post-graduate studies in which emphasis is laid on qualification in Egypt rather than overseas in order to serve the double purpose of cutting down on foreign exchange expenditure and developing post-graduate studies within the country. A quick review of the features of the new regulations on scholarships as described by the Undersecretary, was made.

In conclusion, the writer interviewed the former Egyptian Cultural Counsellor in Paris on the new scholarship plan who shared the opinion that internal qualification of scholars would promote post-graduate studies in Egypt and help in expanding such studies within the country.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Conferences

145. Conference of Senior Inspectors of School Libraries in Alexandria between May 26 and 30, 1979; Conference's Recommendations, "Sahifat Al-Maktabah", (Library Magazine), 11th year, Issue No. 3, (October 1979), pp. 31-37.

The above-mentioned Conference adopted 12 recommendations dealing with the requirements in a comprehensive school library, the significance of boosting the machineries of guidance and inspection, the need for appropriate buildings and space, the educational equipment and aids, the furniture, the funds needed for expanding comprehensive libraries, the plans formulated for extending the services of the comprehensive library throughout the local community, the librarians assigned to comprehensive libraries in the preparatory, secondary and primary stages, the technical assistant librarians in comprehensive libraries, the coordination between libraries and educational aid sections in educational directorates and departments, the development of general awareness of the importance of the services rendered by comprehensive libraries among people engaged in education and the scholarships granted for majoring in library work.

Legislations

146. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Circular No. 98 of October 3, 1979 in Connection with the Directives Intended for School Libraries in the School Year 1979/80", Cairo, Directorate of School Libraries, Directorate-General for Educational Activities, Ministry of Education, 1979, 4 stencil pages.

Following an introduction on the importance and educational function of school libraries, the Circular explained the role of library orientation played by the Educational Directorates or Administrations in promoting school libraries and assisting them to perform their duty.

Dealing with the working plan for school libraries for the new academic year, the Circular explained the steps to be taken in order to enable libraries to carry out their functions of promoting study groups, training and developing professional skills of librarians, attending to the library's appearance and furniture, following up library service

in schools, encouraging pupils to take part in public contests and contests organized by school libraries, keeping record of library activities and analysing such records in order to study their contents, formulating the necessary plan to insure that school libraries are open during pupils' leisure time, attending to library service in the primary stage and overseeing libraries in private schools authorized to collect tuition fees.

SCHOOL LOGISTICS

Compulsory Education - Impact

147. Hassan, Amina Ahmed, "Administrative Development and its Importance in Solving the Problem of Compulsory Education in Egypt", (Ahammiyyat Al-Tanmiyah Al-Idaariyyah Li-Hall Mushkilat Al-Ilzaam Fil-Ta'leem Fi Misr), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 713 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in Education.

The first of the six chapters contained in this dissertation deals with the various aspects of the administrative process.

Chapter 2 consists of a historical review of the administrative organization of the Ministry of Education and the attempts made at reforming it since the days of Mohamed 'Ali and until the most recent changes introduced in 1970 and later in 1974/75.

In dealing with the requirements of educational administration in Egypt, the writer focussed in Chapter 3 on the Ministry of Education's personnel, indicating the manner in which they are selected, trained and developed and describing the various levels and functions of all local, procedural and higher ranks of civil servants in the pyramid-like structure of the Ministry's administrative posts.

Chapter 4 is concerned with compulsory education in the primary stage, the problems encountered in spreading it and the bodies responsible for its administration and supervision.

In the fifth chapter, the writer dwelt upon the problems of educational administration, showing how they reflect on any attempts at expanding

compulsory education. Here, he dealt with administrative and planning problems hindering the success of compulsory education in Egypt.

Chapter 6 is devoted to the writer's recommendations and proposals aimed at realizing administrative development and solving the problem of compulsory education. Other recommendations and proposals deal with the development of educational administration and planning and the promotion of administrating methods used within the Ministry.

A bibliographical list is appended to the dissertation.

Primary Schools

148. Isma'il, Hafez Farag Ahmed. "An Analytical Study of the Actual Condition of School Administration in Primary Education in the Arab Republic of Egypt", (Dirasah Tahliliyyah Li-Waqi' Al-Idarah Al-Madrasiyyah Fil-Ta'leem Al-Ibtidaei Fi Jumhuriyyat Misr Al-'Arabiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 272 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of seven chapters.

Chapter 1 showed the importance of the subject under review, indicated its aims and defined the problem at hand. It described the writer's presumptions, tools, method and plan and, further, reviewed some earlier research having bearing on this subject.

In the second chapter, the writer explained the functions of the Directorate-General, the Educational Administration and the School Administration.

Chapter 3 is concerned with the principle of administration by objectives and results. Here, he explained the meaning of objectives, indicated its importance, conditions, characteristics and constituting elements and described the philosophy of administration by objectives, giving a tentative picture of it and indicating the steps involved in it, the pros and cons of this philosophy, the obstacles hindering its application and the manager's role in discharging with administration.

In Chapter 4, the writer traced the major developments undergone by school administration in Egypt between 1939 and 1964, giving an idea of the relevant laws and regulations governing school logistics.

The fifth chapter reviews the present status of school administration in Egypt, with special reference to primary schools, and indicates the philosophy and aims of such administration.

Chapter 6 consists of a field survey of primary school administration carried out in the Governorate of Cairo. Here, the writer described the steps taken, the questionnaire sheet drawn up and the sample selected.

Results obtained by the writer from his field survey throw light on the manner in which decisions are taken, pointing to the various bodies which have a say in any decision taken by a school headmaster.

The seventh and last chapter contains the writer's recommendations and proposals.

In the appendices, the writer listed his bibliographical material and reproduced the questionnaire sheet used in the field survey.

SCHOOLS WITH ONE CLASS

149. "3500 Schools with One Single Class", (3500 Madrasah Zat Al-Fasl Al-Wahed), "Al-Rayed" (Teachers' magazine), 24th year, Issue No. 4, (December 1979), pp. 24-25.

In an introduction to his article, the writer emphasized the need for developing and modernizing education in order to keep pace with the age of progress and renaissance.

He went on to talk on those children whose environmental circumstances have prevented them from entering governmental schools. He explained the State's concern over the future of these children and its desire to fit them in the educational system.

Moving to the one-single-class schools which owe their existence to some private initiative begun in 1975, the writer described their early days, conditions of admission, systems of teaching pupils with varying levels in the same class, requirements in professional teachers, facilities and possibilities availed by Directorates of Education and,

finally, similarities between the old schools known as "kuttabs" and the one-single-class schools.

SOCIAL WORKERS

Duties

150. Mohamed, 'Abdul Nabi Youssef Abdu, "The Role of the Social Worker in the Face of Juvenile Defection from Their Confinements; A Descriptive Study in Educational Homes in Giza", (Dawr Al-Ikhsaei Al-Ijtima'i Fi Muwajahat Mushkilat Hurub Al-Ahdaath Min Dur Al-Iydaa'; Dirasah Wasfiyyah Fi Dur Al-Tarbiyah Bil-Giza), Cairo, Faculty of Social Services, Helwan University, 1979, 290 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Social Services, Helwan University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Social Service.

This dissertation consists of three parts subdivided into eight chapters.

Part 1, comprising three chapters, deals with the presentation of the problem, the earlier research work written on the same subject and the writer's method in developing his research.

The second part, consisting of three chapters, contains the theoretical aspects of the dissertation. Here, the writer dealt with the system of care and correction applied in juvenile reformatories, the problem of defection from reformatories and confinement places and the role expected from the social worker in facing this problem.

Part 3, consisting of two chapters, contains the writer's field survey and the results obtained from the process.

Among the factors minimizing defection of juveniles from reformatories are two vital ones, namely: that social workers conduct their work in a spirit of self-satisfaction and that juveniles are given the treatment not of prisoners behind closed gates, but as free individuals enjoying the privilege of living behind open doors.

The writer's recommendations emphasize certain requirements in social workers and call for the provision of social and recreational facilities

in juvenile confinement places. Other recommendations include: reconsideration of the system of confinement, ensuring a number of social workers proportionate to the number of juveniles in a reformatory, provision of full care to juveniles and their families, treating cases of defection as being worthy of sympathetic understanding, refraining from any physical punishment applied to juveniles, improving the standard of policemen in charge of juvenile delinquents and provision of adequate health and nutritious care to juveniles.

In conclusion, the writer appended an outline of his thesis in Arabic and English, a list of bibliographical material and a set of questionnaire sheets for probing social workers in Giza reformatories and defective juveniles returning to reformatories.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Definition

151. Mohamed, Ahmed Sami, "Special Education: What Does it Mean?", (Al-Tarbiyah Al-Khassah: Ma Hiya?), "Al-Rayed" (Teachers' magazine), Vol. 24, Issue No. 4, (December 1979), pp. 44-45.

After explaining that special education is the type of education which caters for the handicapped as well as the gifted, the writer said that comprehension of the task of special education schools by parents helps educators to deal with each individual case at a very early stage.

Following an explanation of the role played by the Ministry of Education in providing the type of equipment needed for each case of pupils receiving special education, the writer described the various categories covered by this specialized type of education, concentrating on the blind, those suffering from weak vision, hearing deficiencies and speech defects, the dumb, hypertensives, epileptics and unadjusted and those who are physically handicapped or suffering from multiple handicaps and, also, the gifted.

Concluding his article, he emphasized the need for attending to each case as early as possible in order to ensure the eventual adjustment of pupils receiving such care.

Accomplishment

152. Soliman, Amin 'Ali Mohamed, "Abilities of Convergent Thinking as Related to Scholastic Accomplishment", (Qudraat Al-Tafkeer Al-Taqarubi Wa-'Ilaqatuha Bil-Tahseel Al-Madrasi), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 268 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Psychology of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of two parts subdivided in seven chapters.

The first part, comprising the first four chapters, deals with the theoretical framework of the research. Following a statement of the problem under discussion and an indication of its importance and of the aim of this research, the writer defined some basic concepts dealt with in the paper, reviewed earlier research related with the topic and indicated his postulates as well as the variables involved in this topic.

Part 2, which consists of the remaining three chapters, dealt with the research's experimental framework, including the tools used in the research, the methods applied, the sample selected, the experiments undertaken and their proper correction, the approach to analyzing and statistically appraising the results and the writer's own interpretation of his results in the light of the earlier research and present postulates.

Following a precis of the dissertation and a bibliographical list of the reference books consulted by him, the writer appended a separate exhibit containing his conclusions and experiments.

Failures - Higher Technical Institutes

153. Zeidan, Hammam Badrawi, "A Field Survey of Certain Factors Influencing Failure in the Ministry of Higher Education's Technical Institutes", (Dirasah Maydaniyyah Li-Ba'd 'Awamil Al-Rusub Bil-Ma'ahed Al-Fanniyyah Al-Tabi'ah Li-Wazarat Al-Ta'leem Al-'Aali), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 264 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of six chapters.

Chapter 1 is concerned with the general framework of the research, including the topic probed, the scope of the work, the relative importance of the research as compared to earlier studies, the writer's plan and methodology and a definition of the terms occurring in the thesis.

Chapter 2 indicates the impact of student failure on the internal efficiency of industrial and technical institutes.

In Chapter 3, the writer dealt with the internal obstacles hindering industrial and technical institutes, focussing on the institutes' facilities, buildings, equipment, teaching bodies, curricula, teaching methods, text books, evaluation procedures, distribution of students over the various majors, social relationships and institutes' administration.

Chapter 4 is devoted to the writer's field survey. In this connection, he explained his methodology, tools, questionnaire sheets used in probing students and teachers, selection of sample, application of tools and statistical treatment of the data collected.

In the fifth chapter, a review is made of the results outgrowing from the field survey about the factors influencing failure of students. These factors include the institutes' buildings and location, the system of distributing students over majoring sections, the tools, equipment and raw material available, the existing set-up of social relationships, the curricula of theoretical and practical courses, the system of examination, the faculty and the text books and reference material.

The sixth and last chapter contained the writer's recommendations on utilizing the entire area of each institute in building modern class rooms, linking industrial institutes to production centers, establishing offices for vocational guidance and counselling in each institute, provision of the necessary tools for the students and utilization of local raw material whenever possible.

Following a list of reference material, the writer appended copies of the two questionnaire sheets used in the field survey.

154. Jadal Haqq, Jadal Haqq Ahmed, "Relation between Some Personality Traits and the Standard of Physical Fitness of Students Enrolled in the Military Academy in the Arab Republic of Egypt", (Al-'Ilaqah Bayna Ba'd Jawanib Al-Shakhsiyyah Wa-Mustawa Al-Layaqah Al-Badaniyyah Li-Talabat Al-Kulliyyah Al-Harbiyyah Fi Jumhuriyyat Misr Al-'Arabiyyah), Giza, Faculty of Physical Education for Boys, Helwan University, 1979, 126 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Physical Education for Boys, Helwan University, Giza, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Physical Education.

This dissertation is divided into five chapters.

Chapter 1 underlines the importance of the research, indicates its aims and scopes and introduced the writer's presumptions.

The second chapter consists of the dissertation's theoretical framework. Here, he defined personality and described its traits, then talked on intelligence and physical fitness. He went on to describe the Egyptian military academy, especially its Department of Physical Education, then reviewed some earlier research conducted on related subjects.

The writer devoted Chapter 3 for reporting on his experimental work. He described his method, the sample and tools selected, the practical steps taken to carry out the field survey and the statistical laws employed.

The writer's findings on the traits of personality depicted in students with excellent physical fitness and his own interpretations of these findings are set forth in the fourth chapter.

The dissertation ended with Chapter 5 which contained a precis and some recommendations advocated by the writer.

In his recommendations, he called for subjecting all candidates to superior intelligence and personality tests before they are admitted in the military academy. He stressed the need for supplying the academy with psychology labs and equipment and with the necessary support and budgetary appropriations in order to build up strong and well-built fighters.

Following the writer's bibliography, the writer appended a copy of the superior intelligence test and the academy's drills preceding admission.

Psychological Attitudes

155. 'Abdul 'Aal, Galaluddin Mohamed, "Psychological Attitudes of Egyptian University Youth towards Fashionable Dresses", (Al-Ittijahaat Al-Nafsiyyah Lil-Shabaab Al-Jami'i Al-Misri Nahw Al-Mudah Fil-Malabis), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 238 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Mental Health of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of five chapters.

The first chapter is concerned with the research itself, its importance, aims, presumptions and scope and an explanation of the meaning of the various terms occurring in the research.

Chapter 2 contains a review of previous research undertaken on related subjects.

In his third chapter, the writer explained the psychometric study carried out by him in order to survey young men's and women's attitudes toward fashionable dresses. He described the sample selected, the psychometric scale applied and the steps involved in the field survey.

Chapter 4 is concerned with the clinical study used in developing the dissertation's subject. Here, the writer emphasized the importance of the clinical method and described the tools made use of.

The fifth and last chapter contains the writer's conclusions and proposed recommendations. These recommendations recognize the changes taking place in the society and calls upon the various educational and other organizations concerned with youth to enlighten them on the harmful effects of unisex and revealing clothes and also to help them purchase less expensive, yet fashionable and proper clothes.

Following a bibliographical list of the writer's references, he appended Issac Personality List and the scale of extreme responses.

Technical Schools - Examinations - Legislations

156. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 223 of November 19, 1979 in Connection with Pupils Exhausting all Authorized Opportunities for Sitting for the Technical Secondary Diploma Examinations in the Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial Branches Following the 3-Year System", Cairo, Minister's Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 1979, 1 page.

This Resolution consists of three articles.

The first article stipulates that the same Ministerial Resolution applicable to pupils exhausting all authorized opportunities for sitting for technical secondary diploma examinations shall apply to workmen in production sectors when sitting for the same examinations.

Article 2 deals with the continuous nature of such practice.

The third and last article is concerned with the Resolution's implementation and effective date.

TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES

157. Harbi, Mohamed Khairi, "A Futurist Outlook for the Training of Teachers in Sinai", (Rouyah Mustaqbaliyyah Li-I'daad Al-Mu'allimeen Fi Sinaa), "Dawriyyat Al-Majales Al-Qawmiyyah Al-Mutakhassissah", (Periodical of the Specialized National Councils), 4th year, Issue No. 4, (October-December 1979), pp. 29-39.

Dealing with education in the Sinai Peninsula, the writer described his own vision of a future policy of education which would link education to the needs and work opportunities of the environment. He described the proposed stages of the educational ladder and the different subjects to be taught in each stage, mentioning the aims sought from the teaching of each specific subject.

The writer went on to explain the principles on which future education would be based, saying that pupils should be trained on using educational tools and aids as a step towards lifetime self-teaching.

In the opinion of the writer, Egyptian settlements should be built in Sinai where production would be linked to education and education linked to teacher training. Basic education schools should be built in these settlements, admission in which should be subject to the conditions proposed by the writer. For the sake of training secondary education teachers, a Faculty of Education should be built in Sinai.

Concluding his article, the writer said that through a process of experimentation, evaluation and adjustment, the ideal system for training teachers in Sinai could be reached.

158. Dawoud, 'Aziz Hanna, "Teacher Training", (I'daad Al-Mu'allim), in "Psychological and Educational Studies and Readings", (Dirasaat Wa-Qiraat Nafsiyyah Wa-Tarbawiyyah), Cairo, The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1979, pp. 39-48.

Following an introductory note on the teacher's importance and effective role in the educational process, the author dealt with the teacher as a guide to the learning process and indicated his mission in disseminating cultural heritage.

The author then emphasized the need for the teacher's active participation in all extra-curricular activities with a view to transforming the school into a social institution.

In the opinion of the author, the teacher is expected to guide, rationalize and enlighten pupils in order that they may become fully aware of the society's aims and goals.

Moving to teacher training, the author emphasized the need for giving teachers a thorough training on one or more subject, pursuing a policy of periodical training as a refresher device, availing him of a general cultural, psychological and educational background and stressing the need for a proper personal and social behaviour exemplified by the teacher.

Concluding, the author said that an exemplary teacher is expected to know how to conduct himself in a commendable manner in life, among his children and in dealing with his fellow teachers.

159. A.R.E., 'Ain-Shams University, Faculty of Education, "Summary of a Report on the Teacher of the Second Stage of Education Prepared by the Faculty", (Mulakhkhas Lil-Taqreer Al-Khaass Bi-Mu'allim Al-Marhalah Al-Thaniyah Allazi Aa'addathu Al-Kulliyyah), Cairo, 1976, 99 pages + appendices.

This document consists of an outline of a report prepared by the Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University on the training requirements of teachers assigned to the preparatory level of education in Egypt.

The aim sought by this report, as well as the method used in preparing it are set out in an introductory note, followed by a list of the team which has worked on this report and the committee members who gave it thorough study.

The next part of the report contains its subject-matter, including the question at hand, the presumptions made, the aims sought, the methods utilized, the plans drawn up, the general results obtained and the suggestions advanced.

The last part contains a review of the recommendations adopted which call for some kind of a link between teachers' pre-employment training and on-job training, establishing a center for teacher training studies and research, choosing one or more faculties of education to serve as an experimentation center and preparing the technical staff required for developing teacher training.

The report's appendices contain lists of faculties and institutes charged with the training of preparatory teachers in Egypt and of the number of teachers needed to meet all requirements in all fields of specialization for the period 1984 through 1990.

See also: 4, 97.

Examinations - Legislations

160. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Circular No. 127 of December 4, 1979 in Connection with the Conditions and Procedures to be Observed in Sitting for the Diploma Examination of Teacher Training Colleges in 1980", Cairo, Directorate-General of Examinations, Ministry of Education, 1979, 9 pages.

This Circular is divided into eight chapters.

The first chapter is concerned with the dates for holding the first and second sessions of diploma examinations as well as the date for applied education and laboratory examinations.

Chapter 2 sets forth the conditions for sitting for examinations for the different categories of students, including regular students, students serving in the army or students applying directly from home.

The third chapter explains the procedure for sitting for examinations, whether in the first or the second session and sets forth the conditions applicable to sick students, including an indication of the pertinent form to be filled by the student and his guardian.

Chapter 4 lists the curricula in which students would be examined.

In the fifth chapter, the addresses of written examination committees are given, while the sixth chapter contains general rules of which students should be familiar.

The steps to be taken by a student in the event he is late for the examination or is absent are explained in Chapter 7. The eighth and last chapter indicates the steps to be taken with students in the event they violate the prescribed systems and regulations governing examinations.

161. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 265 Dated December 31, 1979 Amending Certain Provisions in Ministerial Resolution No. 231 of 1976 Concerning Applications by Students Dismissed from the Fifth Year of Teacher Training Colleges to Sit for Diploma Examination as External Students", Cairo, Minister's Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 1979, 2 pages.

This Resolution consists of four articles.

Article 1 explains the procedure for sitting for diploma examination in Teacher Training Colleges applicable to students who had failed in this examination in previous years and students who, having reached the fifth year in Teacher Training Colleges, were dismissed from school.

The second article listed the categories of students who are not allowed to sit for annual examinations as external students.

Article 3 deals with girl students who, having reached their fifth year in Teacher Training Colleges, were dismissed by reason of their marriage and set forth the conditions for their sitting for diploma examination as external students.

The fourth and last article provides for the publication of the Resolution in the Official Gazette, fixes its effective date and revokes any provision to the contrary.

Student Admission - Legislations

162. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Resolutions ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 183 of October 10, 1979 in Connection with Admission of Holders of Commercial Secondary School Diplomas in Courses Designed for Completing their Academic and Educational Qualification Offered by Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges", Cairo, Minister's Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 1979, One page.

This Resolution sets forth the conditions for admission of holders of commercial secondary school diplomas, actually engaged in teaching capacities, in teacher training colleges for completing their academic and educational qualification.

Article 1 specifies the class in which such students may be enrolled and sets forth the conditions for enrollment in the scientific section.

The second article defines the appropriate educational authority which is held responsible for admission of the foregoing students.

Article 3 provides for the publication of the Resolution in the Official Gazette, implementation of its articles and revocation of any legal provision to the contrary.

TEACHERS

The Socialist Society

163. Dawoud, 'Aziz Hanna, "The Teacher and Socialist Education", (Al-Mu'allim Wal-Tarbiyah Al-Ishtirakiyyah), in "Psychological and Educational Studies and Readings", (Dirasaat Wa-Qiraat Nafsiyyah Wa-Tarbawiyyah), Cairo, The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1979, pp. 49-67.

Following an introduction on the most important developments in the world since the second half of the Twentieth Century and on the impact of the social revolution which swept many developed countries on the establishment of socialist regimes in these countries, the writer dealt with the relation between the cultural revolution and social change.

He went on to discuss socialist education and the role of education in general in any socialist community, saying that socialist education is instrumental in training technicians and developing the manpower requirements of such society.

Dealing with the teacher, the writer described his attitude towards the changes undergone by education in the socialist community and his role as a citizen in a society deepening socialism in it, as a member of his own professional group and as a member in his school, institute or faculty. He, further, explained his role in conveying the society's culture to the emerging generation.

In order that the teacher may play a positive role in his society, every effort should be made by him to purify culture, direct and guide students towards serving the new society, and qualify himself culturally, academically, professionally and recreationally to perform his duty in the socialist society.

Teachers of Sciences - Training

164. 'Abdul Jaleel, 'Awatef, "The Training of Science Teacher is the Basis for any Educational Revolution", (I'daad Mudarres Al-'Ulum Asaas Thawrat Al-Ta'leem), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 9446, (November 8, 1973), p. 5.

At the beginning of her article, the writer cited examples of educational revolutions outbreaking in some countries, such as the Soviet Union and Japan, as a consequence of a series of wars in which they were occupied, saying that these revolutions have had direct bearing on the development of sciences and technology. Here, the writer pointed to the role of education, specifically the teacher, in bringing about such development.

Dealing with the high rate of failures in public examinations of chemistry and mathematics, she attempted to trace the causes of such phenomenon among teachers, pupils, curricula and number of periods

assigned, saying that only a thorough and well-versed teacher of sciences can pass to pupils his experience in an impressive manner, never failing to link scientific data with day-to-day occurrences.

Concluding her article, she stressed the need for providing science teachers in the primary and secondary levels with the necessary training and academic and professional qualification so that they would be more capable of keeping abreast of the progress of sciences and of presenting the scientific date in a true revolutionary manner to their pupils.

TEACHING METHODS

Civics - Primary Schools

165. El-Namer, Fathi Ahmed, "Children's Literature Used as a Source for Teaching Civics in the Primary Stage", (Istikhdam Adab Al-Atfal Ka-Masdar Li-Tadrees Al-Mawadd Al-Ijtima'iyyah Fil-Marhalah Al-Ibtidaiyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 250 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula, Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University, Cairo for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation consists of seven chapters.

Chapter 1 states the problem being probed, stresses the importance of the research and defines its scope, plan and methodology.

In the second chapter, the writer dealt with children's literature, explained its meaning and kinds and elaborated on illustrated books, prose and poetry.

An attempt is made in Chapter 3 to stress the importance of children's literature in serving the purposes sought from the teaching of civics and in enriching and diversifying the teaching methods used in teaching civics in primary schools. In the same Chapter, the writer also indicated the importance of children's literature as a source of education supplementing text books. He advocated a stronger link between the various branches of civics and other school subjects.

In Chapter 4, the writer described the actual practice of using children's literature in teaching civics in the primary stage and elaborated on the field survey carried out by him. Here, he described his method in preparing questionnaire forms, in selecting his sample, in applying the questionnaire, in analyzing the data compiled and in discussing the results obtained.

A curriculum design based on children's literature is elaborated in Chapter 5.

The experiment undertaken by the writer, including the selection of a sample and the procedure followed in carrying out the experiment, are all covered in Chapter 6 which also contains an analysis and explanation of the results obtained.

The seventh and last chapter contains a summary of the dissertation along with a set of recommendations aimed at developing and modernizing primary level curricula so as to incorporate children's literature in them, training teachers of civics and improving school possibilities to help them use children's literature in the teaching of civics.

Following a bibliographical list of reference books, the writer appended a questionnaire form intended for teachers of civics in the primary level another form intended for librarians and a test intended for pupils.

Human Geography - Primary Schools

166. Huzayyen, Mohamed 'Abdul Meguid Ahmed, "Impact of the Professional Approach on the Development of Human Activity Concepts among Pupils in the Fifth Year Primary", (Athar Al-Madkhal Al-Wazifi Fi Tanmiyat Ba'd Mafaheem Al-Nashaat Al-Bashari Lada Talameez Al-Saff Al-Khames Al-Ibtidaei), Cairo, Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 258 pages.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula of the Faculty of Education, 'Ain-Shams University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

The first of the seven chapters comprised in this dissertation deals with the problem at hand, indicates its importance and scope, describes the method adopted in developing the thesis and defines the terms used therein.

Chapter 2 deals with the impact of the functional approach on developing geographical concepts.

The third chapter contains an analysis of the human activities covered by the geography curriculum of fifth year primary, together with a review of the analytical study made by the writer and the results obtained from such study.

Chapter 4 deals with a plan laid for developing concepts of human activities. Here, the writer explained the aims and contents of the plan.

The fifth chapter is devoted to the writer's experiment. He described its aims, scope, dimensions, details of the experiment and the reliability of its initial setting. The experiment itself is described in Chapter 6, including the manner in which the sample was selected and the experiment was put to test. The results of the experiment are set forth and are adequately explained.

The seventh and last chapter contains an outline of the thesis and a review of the recommendations adopted by the writer on arousing the interest of pupils, carrying out tests and making use of the results obtained from any such tests.

The writer then suggested some topics dealing with the teaching of geography for further elaboration.

Appendices include a bibliography, a list of geographical concepts involved in human activities and the final form of the test applied for depicting interest in human activity concepts among pupils in the fifth year primary.

Modern Mathematics - Secondary Schools

167. Farag, Mohamed Ma'add Mohamed, "Utilization of a Standard Unit and how it Influences Secondary Pupils' Comprehension of Modern Mathematics Concepts", (Athar Istikhdaam Marji' Wahdah 'Ala Tahseel Talameez Al-Madrasah Al-Thanawiyyah Lil-Mafaheem Fil-Riyadiyyaat Al-Hadithah), Alexandria, Faculty of Education, Alexandria University, 1979, 195 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the Faculty of Education, Alexandria University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

Following an introduction on the writer's aims sought from writing this dissertation, the text of the research was divided into eight chapters.

In Chapter 1, the writer stated his problem, explained its significance, outlined his presumptions, described the scope of his research, identified his sample and indicated the steps used in developing his subject.

Chapter 2 deals with the concept of units as a method to organize school curricula. In this connection, he described the development process undergone by the concepts of curricula, unit and standard unit.

The third chapter contains a review of some Arabic and foreign research and studies conducted on related subjects.

In Chapter 4, the writer dealt with arithmetic progressions, emphasizing the need to study them and reviewing their substance, criteria and interrelations between different aspects of progressions.

The fifth chapter deals with the procedures involved in the preparation and development of a standard accomplishment test while Chapter 6 describes the experiment undertaken by the writer.

The seventh chapter contains an analysis of the results obtained by the writer on progressions, their concepts, units and mathematical concepts involved in them. He also showed how a standard unit could be employed in teaching progressions.

In his eighth and last chapter, the writer outlined the thesis and recommended further research dealing with modern mathematics curricula, training methods and teacher training requirements.

The dissertation contained appendices, covering the writer's bibliography, copies of the accomplishment test used and a set of tables.

Programmed Education - Secondary Schools

168. Hassan, Zainab Rifa'i, "Experimental Study on Programmed Education in Respect of a Chemistry Unit in the First Year Secondary", (Dirasah Tajreebiyyah Fil-Ta'leem Al-Burnamiji Li-Wahadah Fil-Kimyaa Lil-Saff Al-Awwal Al-Thanawi), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, 1979, 182 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, Cairo for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

The first of the five chapters comprised in this dissertation states the topic covered by the research, indicates its aims, significance, scope and plan and defines the terms used in connection therewith.

In Chapter 2, the writer talked on programmed education, its concepts, characteristics and steps involved in preparing such programmes, specifically in sciences. She also reviewed the earlier research conducted on related subjects.

Chapter 3 deals with the experiment carried out by the writer in working out a programme in respect of a chemistry unit in the First Year Secondary.

The results obtained from this experiment are set forth in the fourth chapter, together with an analysis of their importance.

Chapter 5 covers the writer's suggestions and recommendations on the advisability of adopting programmed education in Egyptian schools.

Appended to the dissertation is a bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the writer.

See also: 132, 133, 134.

TECHNICAL ORIENTATION

169. Badr, Ahmed 'Abdul Latif, "Towards Technical Orientation", (Nahw Al-Tawjeeh Al-Fanni), "Al-Rayed", (Magazine of Teachers), 24th year, Issue No. 4, (December 1979), pp. 13-14.

In dealing with the subject of technical orientation, the writer started by defining the word "orientation", then described the traditional characteristics of and the methodology used in orientation. Technical orientation, in the opinion of the writer, should adopt such a methodology.

The writer went on to cite examples on how performance departs from the proper path and also how technical orientation falls short of attaining their established targets.

In conclusion, he explained the function of orientation and the sound principles to be observed in any fruitful orientation.

TECHNICAL SUPERVISION

Preparatory Schools

170. El-Mahdi, Suzan Mohamed, "Evaluation of the Technical Supervision Exercised on the Teacher of the Preparatory Stage in Egypt", (Taqweem Al-Ishraaf Al-Fanni 'Ala Mu'allim Al-Marhalah Al-I'dadiyyah Fi Misr), Cairo, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain-Shams University, 1973, 205 pages + appendices.

- Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles, Faculty of Girls, 'Ain Shams University, Cairo, for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

The topic chosen for this dissertation is elaborated in six chapters and a number of appendices.

Chapter 1 states the problem under survey, indicates its importance and scope, explains the writer's method and presumptions and reviews some earlier studies on related subjects.

In her second chapter, the writer explained the meaning of "technical supervision in Egypt", related the developments undergone by it and expounded the philosophy, principles, beginnings, aims and necessity of technical supervision.

Chapter 3 is devoted to the fields and methods of technical supervision in Egypt. Here, the writer described two major methods of supervision, namely: individual and group supervision.

In the fourth chapter, she described the present set-up of technical supervision in Egypt, including an analysis of the function of technical guidance leaders.

Following an evaluation of the functions assigned by the Ministry of Education to supervisory bodies, the writer gave a statistical survey of the inspectors and teachers according to A.R.E. Governorates.

The fifth chapter deals with the field survey. After describing her method and tools and the manner in which two questionnaire forms were drawn up for collecting the necessary data, the writer reviewed the results obtained and made an effort to interpret them.

The writer's recommendations and suggestions are contained in Chapter 6.

Appended to the thesis are the bibliographical list of references and the questionnaire forms used in the field survey.

TEXT BOOKS

171. Nashaat, Mona, "Who Wins the War in our Schools? The Ministry's Text Book or that of the Private Sector?", (Man Yaksab Al-Harb Fi Madarisina? Kitab Al-Wazarah Am Al-Qita' Al-Khaass?), by Mona Nashaat et al, "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 27th year, Issue No. 9498, (December 31, 1979), p. 7.

The problem covered in this press review is that of text books. Normally, text books are selected, printed and distributed by the Ministry of Education. Meanwhile, some private authors find these books inadequate and wanting in explanation, so they go ahead and publish auxiliary books which prove, in practice, to be more useful, if not superior in many respects, to the official text books.

This problem was subject of a series of interviews conducted by a team of reporters with officials, parents, teachers and pupils.

Criticism levelled against official text books centers around their lack of clarity and absence of any exercises or model questions.

Auxiliary books are criticized for their abridgement, misleading book covers and high price.

Teachers interviewed said that auxiliary books should be recognized by the Ministry of Education and subjected to its supervision.

The writers concluded their press coverage saying that the Ministry of Education is currently undertaking a comprehensive study for developing text books and improving them both as to content and to physical appearance.

See also: 5.

172. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Despite Hundreds of Solutions, the Academic Book is a Problem; A University Issue", (Al-Kitaab Al-Jami'i Mushkilah Raghm Miaat Al-Hulul; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 584, (December 15, 1979), p. 24.

After discussing the present status of academic books and their vital need to university students, the writer reproduced the views expressed by the President of Zagazig University in which he called for "one book for each subject", even if such book is jointly written by a number of professors, for stopping the practice of issuing text books in the form of signatures and for adopting the 1972 prices as standard prices for academic books. The President also recommended that the size of any book should be consistent with the number of hours assigned to the respective course.

Concluding his article, the writer quoted the recommendations adopted by the National Council of Education for resolving the problems faced by academic text books. These recommendations call for encouraging university professors to write books on every field of knowledge according to their specialization, maintaining a strict standard as to the contents of each book, determining the basic text books and supplementary references in each subject and purchasing copyright from authors of academic books to ensure that they are sold at reasonable prices.

The foregoing recommendations, if put into practice, are conducive to overcoming all problems faced by text books, the writer concluded.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

173. Sa'id, 'Abdul Mughni, "Education and Vocational Training", (Al-Ta'leem Wal-Tadreeb Al-Mihni), "Dawriyyat Al-Majales Al-Qawmiyyah Al-Mutakhassissah", (Periodical of the Specialized National Councils), 4th year, Issue No. 4, (October-December 1979), pp. 41-48.

After saying that appointment of the proper workman in the proper place depending on his aptitudes and readiness is vital for raising the workman's morale, the writer reviewed the factors which ensure that vocational training serves its purposes.

He then dealt with the principles of vocational orientation and explained the manner in which such principles are applicable to the lower stages of education, then explained the modern trends of vocational orientation and emphasized the importance of giving due consideration to individual differences and of providing opportunities for practicing some hobbies or studying some practical subjects. He explained the project and environment methods used in vocational research.

Concluding his article, the writer called for coordinating the policies of employment with those of education and training, saying that the long-term assessment of manpower requirements and the coordination between the initial employment age fixed by labour laws and the stage of basic education are vital to the country's labour policy.

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